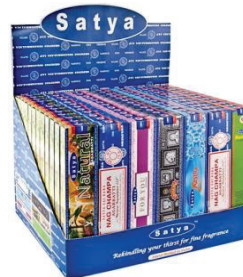


 निकाया नवा
CHICAGO NEWA



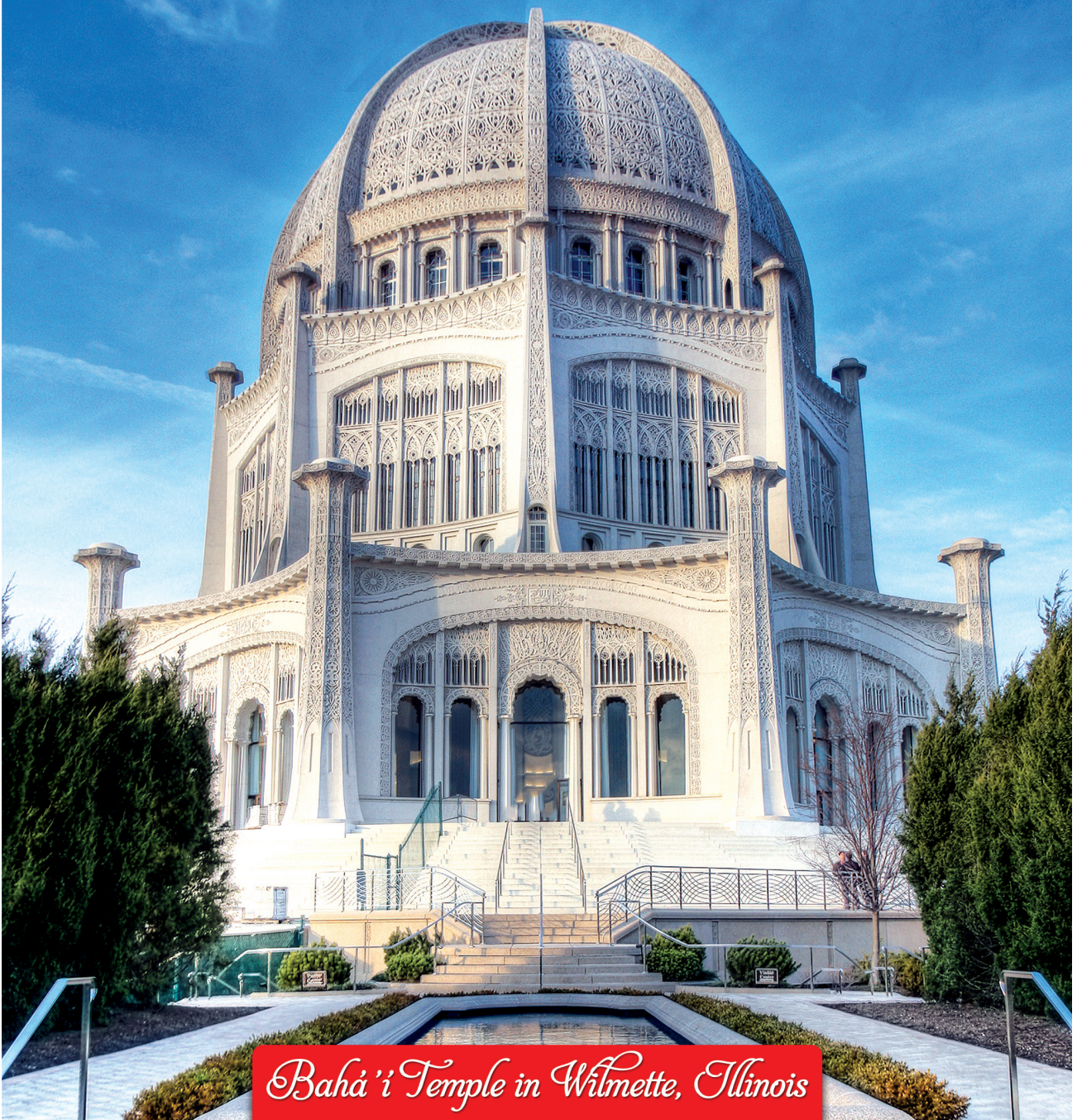
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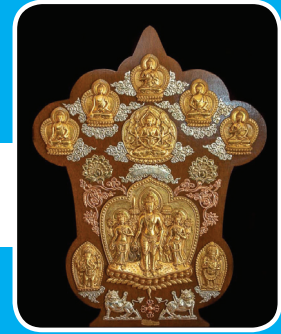


शिकागो नेवाः



ART AND ARTIST

Chinikaji Tamrakar
Nepal



Born of Mr./Mrs. Chattra Bahadur and Purna Devi Tamrakar, Artist **Chinikaji Tamrakar**, 85, in Pigannani, Kasthamandap, in the city of Kathmandu, he is best known for designing medals, silverware, and trophies. Artist, designer and sculptor, he is one of the most famous artists of Nepal. He also specializes in making traditional silver wares and idols for various ceremonies, such as *Kalash*, *Sinhamu*, *Sukundā*, *Twāriwā*, *Jwalānhyakā*, and so on.

He was included in the department of art headed by the late Lain Singh Bandgel at the Royal Nepal. He has been recognized as Best Artist of the Year – 2005. Nepal Heritage Society honoured him Life Time Achievement in recognition of his dedication and contributions to Nepalese art. He has been conferred on Arniko Pragya Samman by Nepal Academy of Fine Arts (NAFA). The Society of Modern Artists (SOMA) also honoured him Ādhunik Kalā Samman – 2019. He is also an honorary member of Sirjana College of Fine Arts.



शिकागो नेवाः

शिकागो नेवाः CHICAGO NEWA



Newa American Dabu Nepal Sambat 1140 / 2019 AD नेवाः अमेरिकन दबू

Editor

Keshar Man Tamrakar

Advertisement & Collection Committee

Uday Maharjan Shradha Kamal Tamrakar

Kiran Byanjankar Raju Prajapati

Rajan Shahi

The repoussé (embossing) artwork on the cover by

Chinikaji Tamrakar

Design & Computer Type Setting

Suraj Maharjan

**Newa American Dabu
Chicago, Illinois, USA**

Email: chicagonewa@yahoo.com
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Editor's note

Newa American Dabu is contented to bring out the ninth issue of *Chicago Newa* on the occasion of Nepal Sambat 1140. Newa American Dabu is a non-profit, educational, social, and cultural organization of Newa people in Chicagoland including its enthusiasts and well-wishers in the United States and abroad. *Chicago Newa* is the flagship of Newa American Dabu.

As usual *Chicago Newa* received prodigious responses from both Nepal Bhasa and English languages writers. This year we have valuable articles from the Nepalese community residing in the United States, Bangkok, and Nepal. It is anticipated that the published articles mirror the rich Newa culture, heritage, history, legend, literature, language, architecture, environment, public health, and memories. I would like to appreciate Nepalese and American communities for supporting the publication of *Chicago Newa* through their business advertisements and personal greetings and felicitations.

I am indeed very grateful to Honorable Governor of Illinois JB Pritzker, Honorable Ambassador of Nepal to the USA Dr. Arjun Kumar Karki, Honorable Secretary of Illinois State Jessie White, Honorable Mayor of Chicago Lori E. Lightfoot, Honorable Consulate General of Nepal Marvin A. Brustin, and President of World Newah Organization Season Shrestha for their kind messages and warm greetings for the publication of *Chicago Newa* IX on Nepal Sambat 1140.

My sincere thanks go to Professor Nirmal Man Tuladhar for his pragmatic suggestion as well as advice, and Ms. Shashikala Manandhar and Sarad Kasa, Librarian of The Āśā Archives for their continued support for distributing *Chicago Newa* in Kathmandu. I am also thankful to Suraj Maharjan for formatting, type setting, and printing it.

I am grateful to my family for their assistance, encouragement, patient, and spirit during the period of editing *Chicago Newa* IX. Without their support, it would not be possible to bring out *Chicago Newa* IX.

I wish all *Chicago Newa* readers a very Happy New Year of Nepal Sambat 1140.

Keshar Man Tamrakar



OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

207 STATE HOUSE
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS 62706JB PRITZKER
GOVERNOR

JB PRITZKER

September 5, 2019

Newa American Dabu
2451 W. Jerome Street
Unit A
Chicago, Illinois 60645

Greetings!

As governor of the state of Illinois, I am pleased to congratulate Newa American Dabu on the publication of *Chicago Newa* and to offer my greetings to the Newa community as you mark the beginning of a new year.

Illinoisans have cultural roots that stem from every corner of the earth, and I'm proud to serve a state that can celebrate so much diversity. Through all its work, including the publication of *Chicago Newa*, this organization gives the Newa people a space to embrace their traditions right here in our state – and offers other Illinoisans the opportunity to learn more about Newari heritage, too. I'm grateful for Newa American Dabu and all of the cultural groups across our state that seek to build bridges between communities and give Illinoisans a deeper appreciation of our world.

Ring in a new year is an opportunity to reflect upon the previous year and look toward the future with bright optimism. As Newa American Dabu celebrates New Year Nepal Sambat 1140, I offer my congratulations on a celebration that so fittingly encompasses the joy of this occasion, and my hope for a very happy New Year.

On behalf of the people of the land of Lincoln, I offer my appreciation for your efforts to preserve the diverse heritage of the Nepali diaspora, and I wish you continued success in the years to come.

Sincerely,



शिकागो नेवा:



Ambassador

EMBASSY OF NEPAL

**2730 34th PLACE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20007**

September 5, 2019



DR. ARJUN K. KARKI

Dear Newa American Dabu community members, friends, and families,

On behalf of the Embassy of Nepal in Washington, DC and my colleagues, I would like to express our warmest congratulations and best wishes to the Newa American Dabu (NAD) on successfully publishing the Ninth issue of Chicago Newa newsletter, the flagship newsletter of NAD.

I am certain this issue of Chicago Newa newsletter will provide fabulous updates on the various achievements, experience and activities of the local Newa community in Chicagoland area, help to highlight and promote the cultural heritage of Newa community in the US and serve as a helpful reference for scholars, students, researchers and others who might be interested in Newa culture.

Newa American Dabu has actively worked on its mission to preserve and promote the Newa language, culture, tradition, and value in Chicagoland area since its establishment. Over the years, NAD has facilitated Newa community to be more organized and increased their visibility to the broader community and local governments. I am sure you will continue to play an active role in bringing the community closer in the days ahead.

Once again, I would like to congratulate you on publishing the Ninth issue of Chicago Newa newsletter and my best wishes to you all.

Dr. Arjun Kumar Karki

PHONE: (202) 667-4550, FAX: (202) 667-5534, EMAIL: info@nepalembassyusa.org



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

JESSE WHITE • Secretary of State

November 2, 2019

Uday Maharjan, President
Keshar Man Tamrakar, Editor
Newa American Dabu
2541 W. Jerome St.
Chicago, IL 60645



JESSE WHITE

Greetings,

As Illinois Secretary of the State, I am honored to commend the Newa American Dabu staff on publishing the ninth issue of the Chicago Newa and on celebrating the Nepal Era 1140.

Since 2010, the Newa American Dabu newsletter staff has done excellent work circulating important information and bringing community members together throughout Chicago. This publication is vital in providing news to the Nepalese community. I salute your consistent leadership and all of your hard working staff members. Thank you for providing information on issues affecting Nepalese communities in Illinois.

On behalf of the people of Illinois, congratulations to the Newa American Dabu staff on publishing another issue of the Chicago Newa.

Best wishes for continued success with future editions of Chicago Newa.

Sincerely,

Jesse White
Illinois Secretary of State



शिकागो नेवा:



OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
CITY OF CHICAGO



LORI E. LIGHTFOOT
MAYOR

November 2, 2019

Dear Friends:

On behalf of the City of Chicago, I am honored to offer my sincere congratulations to all those involved in the Newa American Dabu organization and the greater community as you celebrate the 9th Issue and the new year.

Newa American Dabu, a non-profit organization, works to promote and preserve Newa culture and heritage through charitable, educational, and social causes. This year, Chicago Newa, the flagship letter of Newa American Dabu, will join in the celebration of New Year Nepal Era 1140. With the publishing of their national newsletter to commemorate this year's special activities and great achievements, Newa American Dabu celebrates a rich Newa past, present, and future. I commend Newa American Dabu for their committed service to the greater community.

Congratulations on this milestone, I hope your event is memorable and enjoyable. Best wishes for continued success.

Sincerely,

Mayor



Honorary Consul General of Nepal

Marvin A. Brustin, Attorney at Law
10 N. Dearborn St. • Seventh Floor
Chicago, Illinois 60602
United States of America
Phone: (312) 263-1250
Fax: (312) 263-3480
Email: mablaw1@voyager.net

November 02, 2019



MARVIN A. BRUSTIN

Newa American Dabu
2541 West Jerome Street, Unit A
Chicago, IL 60645

Dear Newa American Dabu Reader:

My congratulations to the community and Newa American Dabu for its diligent and progressive efforts on behalf of the community and Nepal concerning the interplay between Nepali immigrants and the United States.

We are honored at my office to issue and sign tourist visas to Nepal upon presentation of the proper information and documentation.

Very truly yours,

Marvin A. Brustin
Honorary Consul General of Nepal



शिकागो नेवाः



WORLD NEWAH ORGANIZATION

वल्ह नवाह अगनाह्कभन

<http://www.worldnewah.org> • info@worldnewah.org

November 2, 2019

Nepal Sambat 1140, Kachhalaathwo: Khasti

Mr. Uday Maharjan
President
Newa American Dabu
Chicago, IL



SEASON SHRESTHA

Re: **WNO Greetings**

Jwojalapa,

It is my pleasure to share sincere congratulations and greetings on behalf of the World Newah Organization (WNO) on the auspicious occasion of Newa American Dabu Chicago's 10th Anniversary and Nepal Sambat 1140 Celebration. We are delighted that you are publishing your Annual Magazine "Chicago Newa" again this year. The WNO Executive Board joins me in wishing you continued success and a meaningful and memorable Anniversary and New Year Celebration.

WNO commends NADC for the launch of many cultural activities organized for the Newah community in the greater Chicago metropolitan area over the last 9 years. Your activities significantly contribute to promoting Newah culture. Celebrating popular Newah festivals like Mha Puja, Nepal Sambat, organizing interaction programs with Newah scholars and activists, running Nepal Bhasa classes, Publishing Nepal Bhasa books as well as launching them, scholarship program, and organized to observe World Newah Day not only support family and community connection to our culture but also bring greater awareness to the rich Newah heritage and the importance of our history and rituals. Newah people everywhere should feel proud of the efforts of NADC to promote and preserve Newah cultural heritage, feasts and festivals, language, literature, music, dance, arts, and traditional attire.

It is critical that Newah people around the globe unite to build awareness of Newah culture and promote and preserve our Newah identity, actively striving to achieve equal rights for our culture, language, and identity. WNO is confident that NADC will continue to contribute to this cause and sponsor excellent activities and events designed to highlight and strengthen our amazing culture and language. WNO looks forward to working with the NADC team to achieve our common goals.

Nepal Sambat 1140 Nhu Dan ya Bhintuna! Subhayee.

Best regards,

Season Shrestha

Season Shrestha
President
World Newah Organization

WNO P.O. Box 5469 Baltimore, MD 21285 USA Tel: 410-404-5388 Fax: 410-372-0596

Newa American Dabu/X



President's Message

Jojolapa!

It has been the successful year of Nepal Sambat 1139 for Newa American Dabu (NAD). We have enjoyed its successful events and activities throughout the year.

I would like to summarize them as follows:

1. As in previous years, the 9th Annual *Nhu Dan* (New Year Nepal Sambat -1139) celebration was a well-attended fare by festive community members. The festivities included the launching of *Chicago Newa VIII*, Newa culinary creations, Newa music, Newa dance and children Newa fashion show. The event helped to promote our rich and vibrant culture to our guests and children, who would have otherwise not been able to participate in this type of setting. We will continue to incorporate improvements from the feedback we have received from the participants.
2. The annual picnic was attended by around 150 Newa American Dabu members and guests from Chicagoland. This event has become more than not just a social gathering to enjoy food but each other's company. It is a platform for the Newa cultural activities and events for the next generation.
3. Once again collaborating with other Chicago area organizations, NAD actively participated in the Nepali Mela, NRN Convention in Chicago, and Chicago Blood Drive. Blood donation is a vital process relied on by the American Red Cross Society to afford a lifeline to people during their time of need. Not only is it helpful for people in need but also contributes to the health of the donors. We thank all who were present and donated blood.
4. NAD published *Sankalpa* in English originally written by Shashikala Manandhar in Nepal Bhasa and the English version was translated by Nilisha Tuladhar. We would like to thank Ms. Manandhar and Ms. Tuladhar for giving us the opportunity to publish the novel in English as well and Mr. & Mrs. Ramakant Kharel for sponsoring to publish it. The novel was launched at the 3rd World Newah Convention in Kathmandu jointly by Dr. Satya Mohan Joshi, KMNP Mayor Mr. Bidya Sundar Shakya and WNO President Mr. Season Shrestha and in Chicago by Ms. Shanti Byanjankar on the occasion of 2nd World Newah Day celebration on March 30, 2019.
5. The other publication of NAD this year is *Mijalā*, which is a collection short stories by Mr. Hitkar Bir Singh Kansakar and translated into English by Prof. Dr. Tej Ratna Kansakar. The book was also launched by Dr. Sunder Krishna Joshi and Dr. Tej Ratna Kansakar in Kathmandu and by Honorable Consulate General to Nepal, Mr. Marvin Brustin in Chicago. A colorful life history book on Jana Kavi Durga Lall Shrestha was launched this year in Chicago by senior respected



Mrs. Bijaya Shrestha. NAD supported its publication.

6. I had an opportunity to visit Jagat Sunder Bwonekuthi in the city of Kathmandu and met the principal, teachers, and students. I must thank them for their warm welcome. I noticed many Newa cultural items lying on the floor for the lack of showcase. American Newa Dabu contributed a showcase for establishing a mini-Newa Museum.
7. Regardless of our limited funding, we have been prospered to contribute a small amount to produce one of the short movies “*Gwaaye puyan skudhyan*” in Kathmandu. Similarly, financial support to publish “हाम्रो सांस्कृतिक पहिचान तथा परम्परागत बाजाहरुको बोलहरु” written by Mr. Rajendra Maharjan and published by श्री जताधारी नित्यनाथ एकीकृत बाजं खलः in Kathmandu.
8. As in the past, Newa American Dabu continued Nepal Bhasa, Nepal Lipi and Devanagari font classes for Chicago Newa kids at Chicago Public Library, Rogers Park Branch at Western Avenue. The program was coordinated by Dr. Junoo Kamal Tuladhar with the support of a team of teachers: Mrs. Shradha Kamal Tamrakar and Mrs. Sushma Shrestha Shasi and volunteers Ms. Sasu Tuladhar, Mrs. Niva Shrestha, and Mrs. Sabina Bajimaya.
9. An interactive talk program was organized at the Chicago Public Library, Western Avenue, Chicago. Mrs. Pushpa Heera Tuladhar, the owner of “Swonigaa Achar” cottage industry and past president of Lady Jaycees, Kathmandu, and NRN-NCC-USA Oregon Chapter President Mr. Daya Ratna

Shakya was honored at the program. Mrs. Tuladhar spoke on “Leadership of Newa women in Nepal” and demonstrated the making of kimchi at home. Mr. Shakya emphasized on development of Nepal Bhasa and Newa culture in the USA.

10. We are pleased to inform that Newa American Dabu and *Chicago Newa* has been awarded two certificates of appreciation this year as follows:

- a. Certificate of Appreciation from Nepal Bhasa Academy, Newa FM 106.6 for enhancing and promoting Nepal Bhasa literature by publishing *Chicago Newa* since 2011.
- b. Certificate of Appreciation from Jagat Sunder Bwonekuthi for providing scholarships to students. Newa American Dabu has been providing scholarship to five students since 2016.

According to the constitution of Newa American Dabu, this year we are going to reconstitute Executive Committee. There are many enthusiastic candidates. A new committee will be announced at the Nepal Sambat 1140 celebration.

Finally, I would like to thank all those who have dedicated their time and vigor to uplift and uphold our inherent rich culture, script, and language.

Subhay

HAPPY NEW YEAR 1140

Uday Maharjan



Executive Committee of NEWA AMERICAN DABU



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शिकागो नेवा:

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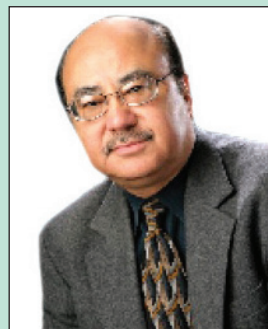
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शिकागो नेवाः

वाङ्मय शताब्दी पुरुष

डा. सत्यमोहन जोशी

थथे नेपाली भाषा व नेपालभाषाया अथक चिन्तक एवम् स्रष्टा सत्यमोहन जोशी - बाल साहित्य, कविता, महाकाव्य, एकाङ्की, पूर्णाङ्कीनाटक, बारं, निबन्ध, जीवनी, शब्दकोश, व्याकरण, लिपि, मूर्तिकला, चित्रकला, पुरातत्व, मुद्रा, कला प्रविधि, लोकसंस्कृति व लोकसाहित्य भाषा, साहित्य, संस्कृति, कलाया विविध स्थल थःगु कलम न्हयाकाः नेपाःया साहित्य कोशयात हे भव्य व व्यापक जुइके बियादीगु दु ।



प्रा. प्रेमशान्ति तुलाधर
नेपाः



डा. सत्यमोहन जोशी

पृष्ठभूमि

मनूया जीवनया हाकः जक मखु ब्या, जाः नं दइ । उकिं मनूया जीवनया सार्थकता वं गुलि ताहाःगु जीवन हन जक मजुसे वं थःगु जीवनय गुलि ज्या यानावन, वयागु उगु ज्या गुलि ग्यसुग्यं धैगु नं जुइ । तर थ्व संसारय थथे दु - ब्या व जाः समाहित यानाः जीवन हनेफुपिं मनूत म्ह हे जक जुइ । थज्यापि कम हे ब्यक्तित्वपि मध्ये सत्यमोहन जोशी नं छम्ह खः । थःगु देय्या भाषा साहित्यया संरक्षण सम्बर्द्धनया निति सच्छिदैया बैशय तकं उलि हे सक्रिय जुयाः थःगु जीवन फ्यानाभाःम्ह सत्यमोहन जोशी थौं राष्ट्रया हे सम्पदा जुइधुकूगु दु । थज्याःम्ह ब्यक्तित्वया बारे छुं जः हवलेगु हे थ्व लेखया मू तातुना खः ।

जन्म व शिक्षादिक्सा

सत्यमोहन जोशीया जन्म बि.सं १९७७ वैशाख ३० गते यलया बखुंबहालय् बौ शङ्खरराज व मां राजकुमारीया (नुगलदेवी) कोखं जूगु खः । तत्कालिन दरवार हाइस्कूल एस.एल.सी. व त्रिचन्द्र कलेजं आइ.ए पास यानादीम्ह सत्यमोहन जोशी भारतया नयाँदिल्ली, श्रीलंका जनसङ्ख्या व तथ्याङ्कसम्बन्धी व न्युजिलायण्ड आर्थिक विकासया निति तथ्याङ्क परिचालन आदि विषयमा प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त यानादिल । सत्यमोहन जोशी अप्वः ज्ञान व दक्षता औपचारिक शिक्षा स्वयाः नं स्वअध्ययन व कार्यअनुभवं प्राप्त यानादिल । सफूया ज्ञान स्वयाः स्वअध्ययन तथा स्वअनुभवं प्राप्त जूगु ज्ञान दकलय् दुग्यनी धैगुया दसू हे वयकः जुयाब्यूगु दु । थथे प्राप्त यानागु ज्ञान व अनुभवयात वयकलं थःगु समाज व देशया भिया निति फक्व छ्येलादिल ।

पेशागत अनुभव

मध्यम वर्गीय परिवारय जन्म जुयादीम्ह सत्यमोहन जोशीया उच्च अध्ययन यायेगु ईच्छा दयाः नं परिवारया तःधिकःम्ह काय जूगु नातां छैय स्वयेमाःगु कारणं, न्हापां थःगु त्वाःया स्कूलय नि ब्वंकेगु यानादिलसा, लिपा २००१ इन्डस्ट्रियल सर्भे अफिसर, अनं २००७ - २०१३ तक तत्कालीन सङ्ख्या बिभागया सुपरिन्टेन्डेन्टया रूपय ज्या यानादिल । जनगणना कायेगु भोलय देय्या थी थी थासय चाःहिलेमाःबले थी थी अनुभव जक मखु देय व जनतायात बाँलाक म्हसीकेगु, थुइकेगु मौका वयकःयात प्राप्त जुल । अथे हे २०१४ - २०१५ सालय राष्ट्रिय योजना परिषदया प्रोग्राम अफिसर, २०१५ - २०१७ पुरातत्व र संस्कृति विभागया डाइरेक्टर, २०२२ - २०२६ चीनया क्याम्पोसुयन विश्वविद्यालय नेपाली



भाषाया विशेषज्ञ, २०२६ - २०३० तत्कालीन नेपाल राजकिय प्रज्ञाप्रतिष्ठानया सहसदस्य अनं २०३१ - २०३५, सदस्य सचिव, २०३७ - २०३९ चीनया पेकिङ्गय् नेपाली भाषाया रेडियो ब्रोडकास्टिङ्गया प्रशिक्षक, २०३९ - २०४४ त्रि.वि.या सहप्राध्यापक जुयाः ज्या यानादिल ।

योगदान

मनुखं थःगु जीवनयात गुलिफत उलि सार्थक जुइक हनेमाः धैगु दर्शनयात न्ह्याबलें आत्मसाथ यानाः न्हयज्याना दीम्ह सत्यमोहन जोशी थी थी ख्यलय् बियादीगु योगदानयात थुकथं ब्येछें -

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थःगु किंगुदँया बैसनिसें थौं सच्छि दँ थ्यनेधुंकाः नं च्वसा न्ह्याकाच्चनादीम्ह बहुमुखी प्रतिभाया धनी, सत्यमोहन जोशीया दकलय् महत्वपूर्ण योगदान भाषा साहित्य ख्यलय् बियादीगु योगदान खः । विसं १९९८ सालय् गोरखापत्रय् 'परिचय' नामक कविता व 'कर्तव्य' नामक निबन्ध प्रकाशित जुसांनिसे वयकःया लेखकीय ब्यक्तित्व सार्वजनिक जूगु खः । वयकलं नेपालभाषा, नेपाली तथा अंग्रजी नं च्वयेगु यानादीगु दु । थःगु मातृभाषा नेपालभाषाया अनन्य सेवक जुयाः नं लेखन ज्याय् भाषाया छुं कथंया पूर्वाग्रह मकाइम्ह जोशी संख्यात्मक हिसावं नेपाली तथा नेपाल भाषाय् बराबर धैथें कृतित्व पिकयादीगु दु । वयकःया कृतित्व थःगु मातृभाषा नेपालभाषाय् गुलि दुकुलु नेपाली भाषा साहित्यय् नं उलि हे उच्चस्तरीय जूगु दु । थथे नेपाली भाषाया व नेपालभाषाया अथक चिन्तक एवम् स्रष्टा सत्यमोहन जोशी - बाल साहित्य, कविता, महाकाव्य, एकाङ्की, पूर्णाङ्कीनाटक, बाखं, निबन्ध, जीवनी, शब्दकोश, व्याकरण, लिपि, मूर्तिकला, चित्रकला, पुरातत्व, मुद्रा, कला प्रविधि, लोकसंस्कृति र लोकसाहित्य लगायत भाषा, साहित्य, संस्कृति, कलाया विविध ख्यलय् थःगु कलम न्ह्याकाः नेपाःया साहित्य कोशयात हे भब्य व ब्यापक जुइके बियादीगु दु । वयकःया साहित्यिक ब्यक्तित्व समुद्र थें अथाह, गहन व ब्यापक । सफू च्वयेगु, सम्पादन यायेगु, पत्रपत्रिका पिकायेगु लिसे वयकलं सलंसः मयाक स्रष्टापिनिगु सफुती समिक्षात्मक भूमिका च्वयाः स्रष्टापित प्रोत्साहन व मार्ग दर्शन यानादीगु दु । स्रष्टापि थःगु सफुती वयकःया भूमिका तये खन धाःसा अमिसं थःपित धन्य तायेकेगु याइ । थुकथं वयकलं नेपाली भाषा व नेपालभाषाय्

सम्पादित र अनुदित यानाः थौतकया दुने ७५ स्वयाः अप्प कृतित्व प्रकाशन यायेधुंकूगु दु । अथे हे भाषा साहित्यया सफू पत्र पत्रिका स्मारिका बाहेक नेपाली व नेपालभाषां साहित्य, संस्कृति, पुरातत्व तथा कलासम्बन्धी अनगिन्ति फुटकर लेख रचना प्रकाशित यानादीगु दु । साहित्यया तःगू बिधाय् च्वसा न्ह्याकादीम्ह सत्यमोहन जोशीया साहित्यिक बिशिष्टता नाटक, निबन्ध व महाकाव्य जूगु दु । वयकः नेपालभाषा साहित्यय् दकलय् अप्पः दकलय् न्हापां छधाः प्याखं पिकयादीम्ह व साहित्यिक ब्यक्तित्वपिनिगु जीवनीयात कयाः पूधाः प्याखं च्वयादीम्ह नेपालभाषाया न्हापांम्ह नाटककारया रूपय् परिचित जूगु दुसा निबन्ध पाखे संस्कृति व कला विषयस कलम न्ह्याकादीम्ह विषयपरक निबन्धकारया रूपय् परिचित जूगु दु । अथे हे जोशीजु 'जुजु जयप्रकाश' व 'अरनिको श्वेत चैत्य' थें ज्याःगु महाकाव्यया रचना यानाः ऐतिहासिक ब्यक्तित्वपिनिगु जीवनीयात न्हयब्वइम्ह छम्ह च्वमि जक मजुसे राष्ट्रप्रेम व राष्ट्रीय स्वाभिमानयात उजागर यानाः च्वइम्ह स्रष्टाया रूपय् नं परिचित जूगु दु । वयकःया "अरनिको श्वेत चैत्य" महाकाव्य नेपालभाषाय् प्रकाशित जूगु दकलय् तपंगु महाकाव्य जक मजुसे नेपाः व चीनया सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्धया दस्तावेज धायेल्वः । थुकथं साहित्ययात संस्कृतिलिसे व साहित्य, संस्कृतियात इतिहासलिसे समन्वित यानाः च्वयेगु वयकःया लेखन विशेषता थ्व महाकाव्यं ब्वयेगु याःगु दु । वयकलं लेखन क्षेत्रय् बियादीगु थज्याःगु योगदानया कदर स्वरूप स्वकः तक वयकःयात मदन पुरस्कार व सच्छिगुलिं मयाक मेमेगु पुरस्कार प्राप्त जूगु दु । थुलि सिरपाः फये ताःलाःम्ह वयकः नेपाःया प्रथम ब्यक्ति जक मजुसे काठमाडौं विश्वविद्यालय थें ज्वःगु प्राज्ञिक संस्थां 'Doctor of Literature' नेपाल सरकार पाखें 'वाङ्मय शताब्दी पुरुष' थें ज्वःगु उच्च सम्मानं बिभूषित जुयादीम्ह वयकः न्हापांम्ह ब्यक्तित्व नं खः ।

संस्कृति, कला व पुरातत्वया ख्यलय् योगदान

सत्यमोहन जोशी नेपाःया संस्कृति, कला तथा पुरातत्वया संरक्षण संवर्द्धनया ख्यलय् आपालं महत्वपूर्ण ज्या यानाभाःम्ह ब्यक्तित्व खः । वयकःया सक्रियताय् बि.सं २००८ सालय् यलय् भब्य आदर्श कला प्रदर्शनी जुल सा थः पुरातत्व व संस्कृति बिभागया डाइरेक्टर जुयादीबलय् पुरातत्व व संस्कृति या ख्यलय् न्हापा मजुनिगु ज्या आपालं जुल गथे - बि.सं



२०१६ सिंहदरवारय् सांस्कृतिक र पुरातात्विक प्रदर्शनी, २) बि.सं २०१७ सालय् प्रथम राष्ट्रिय मुद्रा प्रदर्शनी, ३) वहे दैय् भारतया बम्बइलय् नेपाल दर्शन प्रदर्शनी, ४) नाचघरया स्थापना, ५) गौसालाय् पशुपतिया पुरातत्व बगैचा, ६) लुम्बिनीया तौलिहवाय् पुरातत्व सङ्ग्रहालय, ख्वपय् राष्ट्रिय चित्र सङ्ग्रहालय, ७) हनुमानढोका दरबारय् मुद्रा संग्रहालय, ८) पाषाण युगीन हातहतियार संकलन, शिलापत्र उतार संकलन, बेवारिसी मूर्ति संकलन, ९) पुरातात्विक उत्खनन्, १०) प्राचीन लिपि बर्णमालाया प्रकाशन आदि थें ज्या:गु ज्या जुल । अथे हे वयकः तत्कालीन राजकिय प्रज्ञाप्रतिष्ठानया सदस्य सचिव जुयादीबलय् ११) वि.सं २०२८ राजकिय प्रज्ञाप्रतिष्ठानय् लोकसंस्कृति प्रदर्शनी, व गाइजात्रा महोत्सवया आयोजना याना दिल ।

राष्ट्रिय बिभूति अरनिकोयात म्हसीकेब्यूम्ह

सत्यमोहन जोशी राष्ट्रिय बिभूति अरनिकोयात सप्रमाण सहित दकलय् न्हापां म्हसीकेब्यूम्ह ब्यक्ति खः । सत्यमोहन जोशी खुदँ तक चीनय् च्वनादीबलय् थःगु ज्याया अलावा नेपाल वंम्ह १३ औं शताब्दीया नेपाली कलाकार अरनिकोया बारे अध्ययन अनुसन्धानया ज्या न्ह्याकादिल । अनुसन्धानया कमय् चीनया युआन वंशया वंशावली “अरनिको छम्ह सुबिख्यात चित्रकार, मूर्तिकार व मेकानिकल इन्जिनियर” धैगु रेकर्ड दुगु गुगु दस्ताबेज लूगु खः उकिया मूल प्रति नापं मेमेगु दसित जतनपूर्वक संकलन यानाः, अथे हे उगु इलय् प्रतिवन्धित यानातःगु स्वेतचैत्यया किपा नेपाः हया दिल । थ्व स्वयाः न्हयः अरनिको सम्बन्धी थन छुं नं प्रमाणत मदुगु, केवल अरनिको ल्हासाय् वंगु, अन ततःग्वःगु देगः दयेकूगु धैगु लोकउक्ति जक दुगु जुयाच्वन । जोशीजुं हयादीगु प्रमाणं यानाः हे नेपालय् अरनिकोया ब्यापक प्रचार जुलसा अरनिकोयात नेपाया राष्ट्रिय बिभूति घोषणा याकेत तकं ताःलात । थथे अरनिकोयात म्हसीके बीगु थम्हं हयागु फुक्क दस्ताबेजतय् ब्यवस्थित यानाः अरनिको ग्यालरी नामं कीपूस्थित नेपालभाषा एकेदमिइ प्रदर्शनया निति तयादीगु दु ।

नेपाली मुद्राया न्हापांम्ह अन्वेषक

सत्यमोहन जोशी पुरातत्व बिभागया निर्देशक जुयादीबलय् वय्कलं नेपाली मुद्रासम्बन्धी नं आपालं अध्ययन अन्वेषण यायेगु ज्या यानादिल गुकिं यानाः वय्क नेपाली राष्ट्रिय

मुद्रा (बि. सं. २०१९) नांगु अनुसन्धानमूलक ग्रन्थ च्वयाः पिथनेत सफल जुल । थ्व सफूयात बि. सं. २०१९ सालय् मदन पुरस्कार तकं प्रदान यात । थ्व नेपाःया इतिहासय् मुद्रा सम्बन्धी दुग्यंक च्वयातःगु न्हापांगु ग्रन्थ खः गुगु ग्रन्थया प्रकाशनं नेपाःया मुद्रा सम्बन्धी आपालं बिवादित खँयात ज्यंकेंगु यात । नेपाःया मल्लकालिन इतिहासय् महेन्द्र मल्ल व महिन्द्र मल्ल धैपि निम्ह शासकपि दुगु जुयाच्वन गुकिं यानाः महीन्द्रमल्ली धयागु वहःया म्वः गुम्ह शासकं पिकाःगु खः धयागु बिवाद दुगु जुयाच्वन । जोशीजुं मुद्राया अन्वेषणया भोलय् महेन्द्रमल्लं तकमरी यानातःगु वहःया म्व हे लुइकादिसैलि वहःया म्वः पिकाःम्ह मल्ल जुजु महेन्द्र मल्ल हे खः महिन्द्र मल्ल मखु धैगु प्रमाणित जुल ।

लोक साहित्य व लोक संस्कृति ख्यलय् योगदान

लोक साहित्ययात सभ्यताया मानक व निर्देशक नालादीम्ह सत्यमोहन जोशी नेपाःया कला, संस्कृति व पुरातत्वसम्बन्धी बिशिष्ट ज्ञान दुम्ह ब्यक्तित्व जक मजुसे नेपालय् लोक साहित्य व लोक संस्कृतिया ख्यलय् बैज्ञानिक अध्ययन अनुसन्धान तथा प्रशोधनया परिपाटी न्हापां न्ह्याकादीम्ह लोक साहित्यबिद् नं खः । लोक साहित्यया ख्यलय् वयकःया दकलय् अप्व मनसाःगु बिषय लोकगीत खः । सत्यमोहन जोशी नेपाल सरकार, संख्या विभागया कर्मचारीया हैसियतं २००२ साल पाखे पश्चिम नेपालया पोखरा, लमजुङ, तनहुँ आदि थासय् यात्रा यानादीबलय् व थाय्पा लोकगीतं वय्कः मन तसकं साःगु जुयाच्वन । फलत उगु इलनिसै वय्कलं लोकगीत मुनेगु ज्या यानादिल । थथे मुनाहःगु लोकगीत मध्ये दकलय् न्हापां ग्राम्यगीत नामं निपु लोकम्ये तत्कालीन शारदा पत्रिकाय् पिथनादिल गुगु थुपि खः — बर पीपल उम्रेका ठाउँमा गोपी बाँसको यो मुरली कल्ले हाल्ला चौतारी भक्याम्लोको ठेडी थुकथं थुपि म्ये वि.सं २००३ सालय् तत्कालीन शारदा पत्रिकाय् पिकयादिल । थुकिं उगु ईया अध्ययतापित लोक साहित्यप्रति मन क्वसाःयेका बिल, लोकसाहित्यया अध्ययन अनुसन्धानया लँपु चायेकाबिल । थ्व स्वयाः न्हयः लोकम्येयात गामाःतय्गु म्ये, मचातय्गु म्ये धकाः नागःतुगः याइगु जुयाच्वन । थ्व बाहेक नं वय्कलं नेपाली लोकगीतयात तत्कालिन रेडियो नेपाल हाय्के बियाः लोकगीतयात नेपाली जनसमुदाय दथुइ प्रचार प्रसार जुइके बिल । थज्याःगु म्येयात अनुवाद यानाः बिदेशया



रेडियोलय् नं हायेका दिल । वयकःया लोकगीत लोकसंस्कृति साहित्यप्रतिया थज्याःगु लगाव व चिन्तनयात मनन् यासैं नेपाःया इतिहासय् न्हापांखुसी सरकारी तवरं तत्कालीन नेपाल राजकीय प्रज्ञा प्रतिष्ठानया तत्वावधानय् सत्यमोहन जोशीया नेतृत्वय् कर्णालि अंचलया सिञ्जाखोलाया लोकसाहित्य सर्वेक्षण व अध्ययनया निति न्याम्ह सदस्यीय टोली छ्वयेगु यात । उगु सर्वेक्षणयात ठोस रूपं उपलब्धिमूलक ढङ्गं पूर्वकंगुली वयकः सफल जुल । उगु सर्वेक्षणया उपलब्धिस्वरूप कर्णाली क्षेत्रया सिञ्जाखोलाया लोकसाहित्यया विविध पक्षया न्यागू शोधमूलक ग्यसूग्यंगु सफूत पिदन, गुगु मध्ये 'नेपाली लोकगीत एक अध्ययन' नांगु सफू सत्यमोहन जोशी हैं च्वयादीगु खः । थुपि न्यागू सफूया स्रष्टापित मंकाःकथं बि.सं २०२९ स मदन पुरस्कार नं लःल्हात । थ्व स्वयाः न्हयः नं बि.सं २०१३ य 'हाम्रो लोकसंस्कृति' नांगु वयकःया सफूयात मदन पुरस्कार देछायेधुंकूगु खः । अथे हे थःगु मातृभाषा नेपालभाषां नं उखान टुक्का संकलन यानाः — १. खँत्वाः व खँभाय्, २. छुनाखँ थें ज्वःगु नेवाः लोकसाहित्य सम्बन्धी सफू पिकया दिल । अथे हे नेपालभाषाया लोककथा, लोकगीत, लोकनाटक, क्वाः आदि सम्बन्धी नं आपालं ग्यसूग्यंगु शोधमूलक लेखत पिकयादिल । वयकलं लोकगीत, लोककथा, लोकनाटक, उखान, क्वाः आदि मुनाः सफू पिकयादीगु जक मखु थज्याःगु लोकसाहित्यया विविध बिधातय्गु विश्लेषण वर्गिकरण यानाः लोकसाहित्यया अध्ययन ख्यःयात अफ्क ब्यापक व विस्तृत जुइकेबिल । सत्यमोहन जोशी लोकसाहित्यया संरक्षण संबर्द्धनया ज्याय् थःजक न्हयचिलादीगु मखुसे मेपि आपालं अनुसन्धाकर्तातय्त थ्व ख्यलय् ज्या यायेत प्रोत्साहन बियादिल । वयकलं थःम्हं ब्बंकापि तत्कालीन नेपालभाषा स्नातकोत्तर तहका विद्यार्थीपित थःगु हे संरक्षकत्वय् 'लोकसाहित्य परिषद्' नांया संस्था स्थापना याकाः थ्व ख्यःयात अफ्क चकंकेगु ज्याय् न्हयाकेबियादिल । थौकन्हे थ्व संस्थां लोकसाहित्य सम्बन्धी सफू पिकायेगु, लोकसाहित्यया थी थी बिधायात कयाः कार्यशाला गोष्ठी न्यायेकेगु, लोकबाजा, लोकगीत, लोककथा आदि संकलन व प्रदर्शन यायेगु, लोकसाहित्यया ख्यलय् च्वछायेबहःगु ज्या याःपित सिरपाः सम्मान लःल्हायेगु ज्या यानावःगु दु ।

अथेहे सत्यमोहन जोशीया लोकसाहित्य सम्बन्धी न्हयथनेबहःगु मेगु ज्या खः - गाइजात्रा महोत्सवया प्रचलन । थः तत्कालिन नेपाल राजकीय प्रज्ञाप्रतिष्ठानमा सदस्य सचिव

जुयाः ज्या यानाच्चनादीबलय् थी थी सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमया नापं संस्थागत रूपं प्रज्ञा प्रतिष्ठानय् 'गाइजात्रा महोत्सव' परम्पराया सुरूवात याना दिल । अथे हे कार्टुन प्रदर्शनया परम्परा नं न्हयाकादिल ।

थीथी सङ्घ संस्थाया स्थापना

A great worker and creator is not to be judged only by the work he himself did but by the greater work he has made possible. धाःथें सत्यमोहन जोशी छु ज्या यात धैगु स्वयाः नं वयकलं छु ज्या यायेगु सम्भव जुइकल धैगु नं मूल्यांकनया विषय जुइमाः । न्हयाथाय् वंसां संघ संस्था चायेकाः - भाषिक, साहित्यिक, सांस्कृतिक ज्याखँ न्हयाकादीम्ह सत्यमोहन जोशी दर्जनौ मयाक थज्याःगु विषय सम्बन्धी संघ संस्था चायेकादीगु दु गथे - नेपालभाषा एकेदमि, नेपालभाषा समिति, लोकसाहित्य परिषद्, नेपाली साहित्य संस्थान, नेपाली कला परिषद् आदि आदि । थथे वयकलं आपालं संघ संस्था स्थापना यानाः आपालं युवापित भाषिक, साहित्यिक, सांस्कृतिक ज्याखँय् संलग्न जुइकेबियादीगु दु । अथे हे थः नं थौ तक थीथी संघ संस्था गथे - लोकसाहित्य परिषद्, च्वसापासा, नेवाः देय् दबू, नेपालभाषा परिषद्, नेपाली कला परिषद्, नेपाली साहित्य संस्थान आदी थी थी संस्थाय् आवद्ध जुयाः नेतृत्वदायी व अभिभावकीय भूमिका निर्वाह यानाच्चनादीगु दु ।

धार्मिक व सामाजिक ज्याखँय् योगदान

सत्यमोहन जोशी बुद्धधर्म व शैवधर्मया एकाकारहृदय दुम्ह व्यक्ति जक मखु थुपि निगू धर्मया उलि हे ज्ञाता नं खः । थ्व हे कथं बुद्धधर्म सम्बन्धी - बौद्धसूत्र सङ्ग्रह, धम्मपद, नेपाःया बौद्धकला, प्रज्ञापारमिता म्हासीकेगु लिधंसा थें ज्वःगु सफू पिकयादीगु जक मखु थःगु छँय् प्रत्येक सोमवार पति प्रज्ञापारमिता पाठया ज्या न्हयाकाच्चनादीगु दु । अथे हे नेपालय् जूगु १५ औं बिश्व बौद्ध सम्मेलन वयकःया हे सक्रियताय् सफलपूर्वक सम्पन्न जूगु दुसा बोधिपरिषद, धर्मोदय आदि बौद्ध संस्थातय्गु दुजः जुयाः नं वयकलं आपालं ज्या यानादीगु दु । अथे हे अद्वैत ब्रम्हज्ञान दर्शनपाखे नं वयकःयाके गाकं अध्ययन दुगु खँ वयकःया दैलाका बत्ती, मृत्यु एक प्रश्न नाटकं क्यनेगु याःगु दु । थःगु कुलायन धर्मप्रति नं उलि हे आस्था दुगु खँ वयकःया छँय् रामायण, कृष्ण चरित्रसम्बन्धी भजन कीर्तन जुयाच्चनीगु खँ पुष्टि याःगु दु ।

**मातृभाषाया अनन्य सेवक**

देय्या फुक्क भाषा भाषी नाप सह अस्तित्व व सद्भाव तयादीम्ह, सत्यमोहन जोशी, थःगु मातृभाषा नेपालभाषाया अनन्य सेवक नं खः । राणाकालय् भूमिगत रूपं 'नेपाल' नांगु हस्तलिखित पत्रिका पिकायेगुली संलग्न जुयादीपि युवापि मध्ये वयकः नं छम्ह खः । गथे छप्पाः च्याःगु मतं मेगु मतयात नं च्याकी धाःथें सत्यमोहन जोशी थम्हं जक मखु थःगु नेतृत्वय् आपालं संघ संस्था चायेकाः मेपित नं देय्या भाषा साहित्य संस्कृति कला आदिया सम्बद्धर्नया ज्याय् न्हयचीकादीगु दु । 'नेपालभाषा एकेदमि', 'लोकसाहित्य परिषद्', 'च्वसापासा' (पोखरा शाखा), 'नेपाल कला परिषद्' आदि थुकिया छुं दसु खः । थुकथं थौं तक नं विभिन्न संङ्घ संस्थाया संस्थापक, सल्लाहकार, अध्यक्ष, आजिवन सदस्य आदि जुयाः थःगु सम्पूर्ण ई व लगाव भाषा साहित्य व संस्कृतिया बिकासया निति छ्यलाचवनादीगु दु । थौं वयकः थ्व ख्यःया निति छगू संस्था थें जुयाः धस्वाना चवनादीगु दु, फुक्कसित मनोबल बिया चवनादीगु दु ।

सामाजिक ज्याया ख्यलय् योगदान

समाज सेवाया ख्यलय् नं सत्यमोहन जोशीया योगदान लुमंके बहःजू । अति सरल, सहयोगी, कर्मनिष्ठ सत्यमोहन जोशी थौं विभिन्न संघ - संस्था व व्यक्तिपित भाषा, साहित्य संस्कृति कला आदि सम्बन्धी आवश्यक प्राज्ञिक सरसल्लाह बीगु छगू संस्था थें हे जूगु दुसा थःगु युवावस्थाय् वयकलं ललितपुर रक्षामण्डल केन्द्रया स्थापना यानाः तत्कालिन जनतायात सुरक्षाया राहत बीगु यानादीगु दु । प्रजातन्त्र पश्चात तत्कालीन जनतायात ख्यायेगु निति शासन सत्तां च्यूतजूपि राणातय्सं गोरखादल दयेकाः मारकातया ख्याच्चः बियाः थन गुगु अशान्ति मचेयायेगु चेष्टा जुल उकिया प्रतिकार यायेगु निति थाय्थासय् स्थानिय युवात संगठीत जुयाः तत्कालिन जनतायात भलसा बीगु यात । थथे हे गोरखादल पाखें त्रसित ललितपुरबासीपित सुरक्षाया अनुभूति बीगु निति ललितपुर रक्षामण्डल केन्द्रया स्थापना यानाः उकिया नेतृत्व थःम्हं यानादिल । अथे हे यलय् 'परोपकार ललितपुर' शाखाया स्थापना यानाः थम्हं हे उगु शाखायात तःदें तक हे न्हयाकादिल नापं उगु ईया आपालं युवापित समाज सेवाया ज्याय् न्हयचीका दिल ।

सत्यमोहन जोशीयात ब्यूगु थीथी मान, सम्मान व पदक

अति सरल र संयमित जीवन हनादीम्ह सत्यमोहन जोशीयात वयकःया योगदानया कदर स्वरूप थौं जनस्तर व राज्यस्तरपाखें आपालं मान सम्मान व पदक प्रदान याःगु दु गथे मदन पुरस्कार (स्वकः तक), श्रेष्ठ सिरपाः, लाकौल पुरस्कार, त्रिभुवन प्रज्ञा पुरस्कार, भानुभक्त प्रज्ञा पुरस्कार, लाकौल पुरस्कार, त्रिभुवन प्रज्ञा पुरस्कार, भूपालमानसिंह पुरस्कार, नइखरा सुकीर्ति पुरस्कार, दिल्लीरमण रेग्मी राष्ट्रिय पुरस्कार, त्रिमुर्ति पदक, राष्ट्रिय प्रतिभा पुरस्कार, सुप्रवल गोरखा दक्षिणबाहू, विख्यात त्रिशक्ति पट्ट, प्रसिद्ध प्रवल गोरखा दक्षिणबाहू, उज्ज्वल कीर्तिमय राष्ट्रदीप आदि आदि । अथे हे वयकःयात प्रदान याःगु थी थी सम्मान - भाषा रत्न, नेपालभाषा शिरोमणि, मिथिला श्री सम्मान, महाकवि देवकोटा शताब्दी सम्मान, राष्ट्रिय कलाश्री सम्मान, इतिहास शिरोमणि बाबुराम आचार्य शोधसम्मान, वयकःया मुखकृत वहःया पाँय्म्वः प्रकाशन, राष्ट्र वैक पाखें थी थी मूया वहःया पाय्म्वः, काठमाडौं बिश्वविद्यालय पाखें मानार्थ महाबिद्यावारिधि - Doctor of Literature उपाधि, त्रिमुर्ति निकेतन पाखें शताब्दी पुरुष, नेपाल सरकार पाखें वाङ्मय पुरुष, नेपाल प्रज्ञा प्रतिष्ठान पाखे पृथ्वी प्रज्ञा पुरस्कार आदि आदि । अथे हे वंगु वैशाख ३० गते निसैं सत्यमोहन जोशी १०० दैं क्यंगु लसताय् यल महानगर पालिकापाखें दच्छियंकया ज्याइवः तयाः वयकःया १०० बुँदि तःजिक न्यायेकलसा, यल मांभाय् पुचःपाखें वयकःया वृत्तचित्र तयार जुइत्यंगु दु गुगु भी फुक्कसिगु निति लयताया खँ खः । थुकथं थःगु जीवन कालय् थुलि सम्मान कायेखंगुयात वयकःया सौभाग्य हे धायेमाः ।

थुकथं बैभव र बिलासिताप्रति मोह महुम्ह अति सरल र संयमित जीवनयापन यानादीम्ह सत्यमोहन जोशीया जीवन भी फुक्कसिया निति उलि हे प्रेरणादायी र अनुकरणनीय जूगु दु । थज्याम्ह भीगु राष्ट्रया गौरवयात सम्मान जक मखु सुरक्षा एवम् संरक्षण यायेगु थौं भी फुक्कसिया दायित्व जूगु दु । अन्तय् वयकःया सुस्वास्थ्य, सुखमय व ताः आयूया आशिका यासैं वयकःया मार्ग दर्शन थथे हे भीत चूलानाचवनेमा धकाः कामना याये ।

भाषा जवाः मय्जु प्रेमशान्ति तुलाधर नेपाल भाषा ख्यलय् नांजाम्ह च्वमि लिसैं नेपाल भाषाया प्राध्यापक नं खः । वयकःया अनुसन्धानात्मक सफू "नेपाल भाषा साहित्यया इतिहास" यात श्रेष्ठ सिरपाः देखाःगु दु ।



शिकागो नेवाः

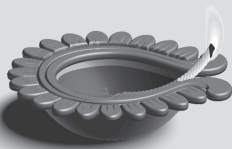


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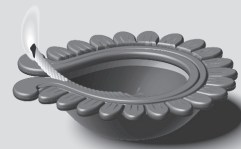
नूबंया सिंवना

नेपाल सम्बत ११४० या

लसताय् सकल नेपाःमिपिन्त भिन्तुना !



Happy New Year
Nepal Sambat 1140



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जः ल्यूने हाकु किचः

दाँ भवा मगात छवया हजि धकाः तःधीम्ह काय्यात फोन याःबलय् नुगलय् थुंदिक्क न्हयाय्पं हिइकक खँ न्यंकल हँ । दाँ छवया हयागु लच्छि हे मदुनि गुलि याकन दाँ फूगु हँ । जिमिन थन दाँ कमाय् यायेत जिपि मेसिन जुयाः ज्या यायेमाः । स्वला नयेच्चने गाःगु दाँ स्वन्हु भवय् यानाः फुके धैगु नं दैला ?



मनदेबी ताम्राकार
नेवाः

जेष्ठ महिनाया न्हि । सिथिनखःया जःखः । तसकं म्हाइपुस्येच्चंगु ई । शनिवारया बिदा जूगुलिं जा नयाः गन वने ? गन वने ? जुयाः विवेक लासाय् ग्वारा तुलाच्चन । गनं वने धाःसां चा हे नाया वनीला धैथें च्वंक सुर्धःनं थःगु पौरख क्येना च्वन । सिंगो थें न्हिच्छि लासाय् ग्वारातुला च्वने नं विवेकयात मं मन्त । उखुनु तिनि थःगु पुजा गुथि पाःफये सिधयेकूपि बुद्दाबुद्दी जुई धुकूपि तःबाः तःमाँपि न्हँ फुला मफुला स्वःवने माःगु लुमन्तिं वयात नुगलय् कुतिं न्यात । विवेकयात गुबलें ल्वहमं मजू वयात थः बाःनं छकः पतिकं न्यंका च्वनी - "स्व ! बाबु, छं तःबाः तःमाँपित बिचाः यानातयेगु व माःबलय् ग्वाहाली यायेगु गुबलें लोमंके मते । जिमि मां बौ मचाबलय् हे मदुगुलिं व दाजुं थः ब्वने मखंसां जिमित आखः ब्वंकाः तुतिं चुइका बिल । तःबाः तःमाँपिनि निम्ह काय्पि अष्ट्रेलियाया नागरिक जुइ धुकल । धुचा पतिकं वयाः स्वये फूगुला खः हे मखु । विवेकया मन मच्चन । जुरूक्क दनाः तःबाः तःमाँपिनिगु छेय् वनेत पलाः न्हयाकल ।

"यो तःबाः ! यो तःमां ! छिकपि गन थें ?" सः ब्युब्यु विवेक तःबाःया छेय् थाहां वन ।

"कुने सु थें ? बाबु विवेक थें च्वं खः ला ? जिपि बैगल्य दु । थाहाँ वा थाहाँ वा ।" तलं तःमाँया सः थ्वल ।

"खः तःमाँ । छिकपि गन थें ? जि विवेक वयागु ?" खँ पुमवंनि बलय् विवेक तःमाँ तःबाःपिनिगु न्हयोने थ्येन । बुद्दाबुद्दीत निम्ह भुग्लुं च्वना दुरु मदुगु हाकु च्या व पाउरोटी बागः न्हयोने तयाः च्या त्वनाः च्वन । विवेकं मचायक हे घडी छकः स्वल । न्हिनसिया भिनिताः जू मजू ई जुल । मन्यसं च्वने मफुत । विवेकया सः पिज्वल - तःबाः तःमाँपिनि थ्व ईलय् च्या भपिया च्वन । थ्व सुथसिया च्या खः कि न्हिनासिया च्या खः ? ज्याःनाः सिधःगु खः ला मखुला ?

विवेकयात लिसः बिइत बुद्दाबुद्दी निम्हेसिया भवा अलमल जूगु इमिगु ख्वालं धया च्वन । मछिं पहः वयेकाः तःमाँ नं लिसः बिल - "थौ जिपि निम्हं ज्वर वर्ई थें जुयाः म्हम्हि स्यानाः दनागु लिबात । पसलय् दुरु नं फुना च्वने धुकल । उके थौ हाकु च्या हे ।" भतिचा सासः थकयाः हानं खँ कन - "न्हिच्छि याउँक च्वने अले हन्चा बहनी जक न्हय्थ्याक बेली थुइका । छं नं च्या त्वनेला ? हाकु च्या जूसां ।"

"जिला नकतिनी जा नया वयागु । च्या त्वनेगु ई मजुनि । अपायधंगु द्यपुजा याये सिधःगु । छिकपि म्हं फुला मफुला ? उखुनु तःबाःला तसकं म्हं न्यःथें च्वं । जिमित हे तसकं त्यानु चाल । थाकुसा पाःब्वः मकाःसां ज्यूगु खः ।" मतिनां भयब्यूगु विवेकया नुगः खँ न्येनाः निम्हेसिया छुं ईःतक लिसः मब्यू । मधासे च्वने मफत मखा जुई ? भसुकाः ततं तःबाःनं लिसः बिल - "छुयाये बाबु ? भी फुकीफाकीत जहान व जःपि यक्को दयावल । छेय् व जि जक सुं मदु । मेपिनि फुक्कस्यां म्हाय्मचा, जिलाजं, भिनामचा, छय्मचा, फुक्क यानाः सच्छि खाः मखाः जुइ धुकल । जिपि थें न्याःपि बुद्दाबुद्दीतय्त ज्या नं थाकु धेबां नं थाकु का । सहलह याः बलय् थुगुसि जिं द्यगुपूजा पाः फये थाकुई थें च्वं । सुं मस्त नं दुगु मखु धकाः खँ न्हय्थनागु खः । फुकीत फुक्कस्यां हां न्याये थें हाल - छि जक मखु भी फुक्क हे बुद्दाबुद्दी जुई धुकल का । थाकुल धकाः भी बुद्दा बुद्दीतय्सं हे गुथि पुजा पाः फयेत लिचिल धाःसा अजा अजिपिसं न्हयाका थकूगु रितिथिति संस्कार, गुथिगन्ध, दिगु पुजा फुक्क न्हयंका छवयेगु ला हँ ? पुजा



याना: दच्छी छक: हे फुक्क ममुन धा:सा सुया सन्तान सु धका गथे म्हसी हं । सुयां छे छुं हाथ्या वल धा:सा सुनां ग्वाहालि या:वनि हं । प्वा: छग: जक जायेका: म्वायेगु ख:सा प्पेपां चूपिसं नं नयाच्चंगु दुं हं ।

खँ कनाच्चंम्ह बुहाम्ह त:बा मदिकक थुसुथुसु मुसु वया च्वंगुलि खँ कने मफुत । भतिचा ई दिपा: कया: हान थ:गु नुगल्य् मन्हयंगु खँ प्वंकल - "हानं व थकालिं धुसि बुहां गुलि ध्याचु नकल स्यूला बाबु ? गुलि जक स:स्यू जुया: खँ ल्हा:गु ? भीगु जिन्दगी छप्पा: त्वा:देवा ख:सा त्वा: देवा च्याका: ज: बिया च्वनीगु भीगु रितिथिति, संस्कार, सस्कृति ख: । ज: हे मन्त धा:सा त्वा:देवा न्ह्याक्वो तजा: जूसां छुं मू मदु हँ । व ला लिईखु, कैखु जक जुई हँ । सिनां वने बलय् सुनानं सम्पति ज्वना: वनि मखु हँ नां छता हे जक च्वना च्वनि हँ । छु धा: छु धा: । अले छु याये बाबु जिं पा: मफयां जिलला ?"

सास: हे ह:ह:पीक खँ कनाच्चंगुलिं त:बा:या खँ त्वाथला: विवेकं न्वात - "म्वाल म्वाल त:बा ! नुगल्य् स्याका दीमते क्वे मदुगु म्ये याउँक ल्हवनीपि मनूतय्गु खँया च्यूता: तयादी मते । च्या ख्वाउँल भपिया दिसँ । ज्य:ना बेलि इलय् थुया: भपिया दिसँ । जि नं वना छ्वये ।" गुलि ताउत च्वन उलि हे बुहाबुह्रितय् तान्व:बलय् मक: पंके थे जुई धका: विवेक छेय् ल्याहां वल । "त:बा: त:माँपि थथे छाया नयां सिनाच्चंगु जुई ? न्हापाला थथे धा:गु गबलें मस्यू" नुगल्य् खँ वा:गुलिं तौन्वया: ज्वना वंगु कुसा काये ल्व:मन ।

कन्हे खुनु अफिसं ल्याहाँ वया: त:बा:या छँय् कुसा कायेत थाहाँ वन । थौ नं म्हिग: थें त:बा: त:माँपित स:तु स:तुं बैगल्य् हे थाहाँ वन । त:बा: त:माँपिनि ख्वा: म्हिग: थें हे वा वये मफुगु सर्ग थें सुपाचं भुना च्वनतिनि । प्पेपा: न्यापा:ति छुचुँ म्हि न्ह्योने तया: हाकुच्या नाप नयाच्चन । विवेकं मछिं पहलं स: पिज्वयेकल - "अफिसं ल्याहाँ वयाबलय् लँ कथं ला:गुलिं म्हिग: त्व:फ्यूगु कुसा का:वयागु त:बा: । थौ नं च्या त्वनाच्चंगु ईलय् जि थ्येन का । खुता: ई नं मयाये धुंकल । गुबलय् बेलि थुया दीगु ?

त:माँ नं चिइहाकल लिस: बिल - "थौयात थ्व हे बेलि का बाबु ! ज्या याये थाकु छुयाय् ? ज्या याये थाकुगु खँ विवेकयात नुगल्य् मुग:चां छयाये थें जुल । फसं लप्ते पुयेके थें विवेकया म्हुतुं नं आसे हे धाये मलावं नुग:या खँ

स्वब्याल । त:बा: त:माँपिनि म्हिग: नं ज्य:ना यानामदी । बहनी व सुथय् नं ज्यना बेलि थुयादीला ? मदीला ? थथे म्हि च्या, पाउरोटी, जक भपियां गा:ला ? चान्हय् न्ह्यो वईला ? प्वा: खालि जुल कि न्हयागुं ल्वच नं कयेफु ? ज्या थाकुया: जक बेलि थुयामदियागु ख:सा थौ जिमिथाय् हे बेलि यायेत भासँ । विवेकया खँ न्येना: छुं ई तक बुहाबुह्रि निम्हेस्यां लिस: मब्यू ।

"जिमि चान्हय् न्ह्यो वइगु ई ला द हे मन्त नि बाबु । छुयाय् ? जिन्दगी थथे हे ख: ।" त:बा नं चिसलं लिस: बिल । त:बा:यां खँ थुईके मफुत विवेकं । त:माँ नं लिस: द्यतन " थौयात म्हि छुई हे धुन । कन्हे जा थुया: नये धन्दा कायेम्वा: बाबु । विवेकयात मेगु खँ द्यतने मास्ते मवल । कुसा कया: हियूगु नुग: ज्वना: छें नं प्याहाँ वल ।

कन्हे खुनु अफिसं छेय् ल्याहाँ वनाच्चंम्ह विवेकया पला: त:बा:पिनिगु छें क्वय् थ्यनेवं गाडीया ब्रेक ज्वने थें तक्क दित । छेय् छक: थस्वत । मनू दुगु छें थें मच्चं । विवेकया नुग: गुता बीव: थे ल्वाक: ब्वाक: जुल । "छक थाहाँ वना: स्व: वनेला ? थौ नं ज्य:ना बेलि थूला मथूला ? हानं गुलि तुचुतुचु वयाच्चंगु धाइला ? वनेला ? मवनेला ? मेपि ककाया मस्तय्सं वास्ता या:गु मखु । जि छम्ह मवंसा सु वनि ? न्ह्यागु धा:सां थ धा बुहाबुह्रितय्सं धाइगु च्यूता: तया छुयाये ?" विवेक थ:गु पला:यात ची मफुत ।

विवेक थौ नं म्हिग: म्हीग: थें बुईगल्य् थ्यंक वने म्वा:ल । त:बा: व त:माँपिनि निम्हं च्वत कोथाय् हे नाप लात । बुहाबुह्रि त वालात:गु आलुधासा नाप बजि नयेत ता:लाका च्वन । नये मला:नि । साय्द स्वाने स: व:गुलिं जुई । विवेक न्ह्योने वयेवं त:माँ नं म्हुँ मफु पह:याना: खँ न्ह्येथन - "थौ बजि नये मा:स्ते व:गुलिं । छं नं निग:चा बजि न न्हे ?" ज्यू मज्यूया छुं लिस: मन्यंस्ये त:माँ नं थ:पिन्त ब्वतयात:गु देमांचा निपातं निकूचा निकूचा आलुधासा लिकया: बजिया दे कया: विवेकया ल्हा:ती ज्वंकल । विवेकया व याये थ्वयाये मन्त ।

आ: धा:सा विवेकयात बाम्ह खापां काना च्वं थें जुल । मयो धका: बजि देमा बयँ तये नं मछिन । नये धा:सा इमि नयेत न्ह्यच्याये धुंकूगु देमाया आलु ल्वसा छता दुगु नं कोताबलय् ल्वसा निकूचा जुल । "थलय मदया: मखा जुई थथे थ:गु ब्वं हे कोता:गु जुई ? न्हापा जूसा न्ह्यागु न:सां जा छप्ये मनयेकं न्ह्यो मव: धाइपि बुहाबुह्रित । थौ जि सिकं



हे स्वन्हु प्यन्हु दये धुकलं क्वाक्क जा थुया: मन:गु । गुबलें हन्वा थुया: नये धाई । गुबलें कन्हे थुया: नये धाई । छाथ थथे याना जूगु जुई ? बुद्दाबुद्दीत कचमच जुया: जक जा मथूगु ख:ला ? अथेला मखुथें च्वं । जा हे थुई मफयेक म्हं मफुगु नं मखुथें च्वं ।" नुगल्य् खँ वायेकु वायेकुं गंक आलु बजि नयाच्चंम्ह विवेकया हिकु थांवल । ल: त्वनेत करुवा कायेत्यंबल्य् बुद्दाबुद्दीतयसं नं करुवाचा लखं बजि कथु धुर्का च्वंगु खन । विवेकं स्वयाच्चने मफुत । माँयात खँ प्वंक:वनेत विवेकयात हथाय् चाल । विवेकया नुगल्य् च्व:प्व: लुइके मफुगु स्व:तिपाय्चा गथि च्यु च्युं वन । "दिसँ न्हे !" बाहेकं त:बा: त:मापित छुं धायेगु खँ विवेकया म्हुतुं प्याहाँ मवल ।

छेय् थ्यंका: लाकां हे मत्व:तुसैं लभ्य्च्वंगु मेचचाय् थुचुक्क फ्येतुत । ईता: फ्येनाच्चंम्ह माँ खनेवं थ:म्हं खनागु त:बा त:माँपिनिगु पह:चह: न्ह्यब्वया: धाल - "माँ छ छक: वना: त:बा: त:मापिनिगु खँ थुइका वाल्य् । छन्त जूसा खँ कनीला । काय्यागु जिज्ञासा फूचा:गु खँ त्वाथला: माँम्हं लिस: बिल - "थौं जि न्हिनय् अन छे वनागु ख: बाबु ! त:बा: म्हं मफु धका: द्यनाच्चन । त:माँ नं छकूचा खँ स्वीपूगु "त:धीम्ह काय् नं स्वलायात खर्च यायेत छ्वया ह:गु दाँ द्यगुपुजा पा: फया: फुत हं । दाँ भचा मगात छ्वया हजि धका: तधीम्ह काय्यात फोन या:बल्य् नुगल्य् थुँदिक्क न्ह्याय्पं हीक खँ न्यंकल हं । "दाँ छ्वया हयागु लच्छि हे मदुनि गुलि याकनं दाँ फुगु हँ । जिमिनं थन दाँ कमाये यायेत जिपि मेसिन जुया: ज्या यायेमा: । स्वला नयेत्वने गा:गु दां स्वन्हु भव्य याना: फुके धैगु नं दैला ? आ दाँ छ्वया हयेगु पा: किजायागु ख:नि । वयात धारे" धका: फोन तयाबिल हं ।

ची:धीम्ह काय्यात गुथि पा: फया: दाँ फुत । दाँ भचा छ्वया हजि धका: फोनय् धा:बले "जि दाँ छ्वया हयेगु ई निला लिपा तिनि मखुला बा ? दाई नं छ्वया ह:गु दाँ गुलि याकनं फुकागु ल्य ? दाँ फुक्येगु जुलकि छिकपि लिफ: स्वइमखु । काय् नाप खँ ल्हानाच्चंम्ह छिमि त:बा: नं फोन हे तज्याई थें च्वंक फोन बस्वाना: तया बिल । उके छिमि त:बा:या ख्वा: चमकंगु । प्यन्हु न्यान्हु दत हँ प्याहाँ पि नं

मवं । मचाखाचा ची:धी जूतले छाँलाई, उसाँय मदई, इलमि मजुई धका: भीसं गुलि पीर कया: इमित ब्वलेकेगु ? थौं इपि फुक्क च्या:गु मत: जुल भी बुद्दाबुद्दीत किचलं दायेका च्वनेमाल । छुयाये भमचा ? आ निला ति गथे गथे दु नयाच्चने मानि ।" त:माँ नं मिखाय् ख्वबि ल:ल: धायेकल । जित:ला छुधाये, छुमधाये जुल । बरु छं हे छक: वना: भचा दाँ बिया: ग्वाहालि यायेगु ख: कि ? काइ ला मखुथें च्वं ।

द्यगुपुजा पा:फया: त:बा त:माँपिनि प्वाथय् क्वातुक्क जनी ची:मागु खँ बल्ल विवेकं थुल । न्ह्याचंनिसे नुगल्य् ग्वारा ग्वारा दायाच्चंगु खँ प्व:चिना च्वने मफुत । माँयात थुईके थें धाल - "अजा अजिपिसं थ: सन्तानतय् ब्यकुं च्याकाथकूगु इज्जत व सम्पत्तिरुपि संस्कार, धर्म, रितिथिति फुक्कं कोपुलां जुया धिकय् प्व: ज्वना जुई थें जुई धुकल । ई ब्य: कथं व भ्वाथ: प्व: हिला: चिकिचाधंगु काप:या थ्यासु तयावन धा:सा गुलि बाँलाई । न्ह्यागुगुथि गन्धय् नं छ्वय्ला बु, ख्यलय वनेगु, कन्हेखुन्हु जाभू धका: स्वन्हु स्वन्हु मछि भव्य न्यायेकेबल्य् न्ह्याम्हेसितं थाकुया च्वंगु दु । तर इज्जत तये धा:लाई थथें ग्याना: "साया धा: कोखँ मस्यू" थे याना सुनानं म्हुतु मचायेकु ।

"छुं ई बिचा: याये थें वातां च्वना: विवेकं हानं थ:गु बिचा: माँयात प्वंकल - "आकिवंला द्यगुपुजा पा: भीगु पा: मखुला माँ ? भी:गु पा:बलय्निसें स्वन्हुयंकं भव्य न्यायेकेगु मखु । ख्यलय् वना: द्यपुजा यायेगु छन्हु जक भव्य यायेगु रित स्वया: याये माल । "सय सछिं फै सच्छि नई" धैगु धापूयात त्वयेक रितिरिवाज यायेगु मखु । न्हापां छम्हेस्यां जक न्हूगु पला: न्ह्यचिले थाकु । लिपाला फुक्कसित अ:पुइगु लँ ख:नि । न्हापा थें भव्य ज्या फुक्क थ:थ:पि मुना: दयेके मा:गु मखु । फुक्कं कयाटरिनतय् हे जिम्मा बिइगु ख: । मू पूजा छन्हु जक फुकीत मुना: भव्य न्यायेकेगु । फुक्कसित अ:पुइगु रित जुई । थथे याना ला द्यगुपूजा न्यायेकेगु रिति स्येनी मखु थें च्वं मखुला माँ ?"

काय् यागु दुग्यंगु खँ न्येना: विवेकया माँ नं "ख: ख:" धैथें छ्यो ल्हुकु ल्हुकु संकाच्चन । माँया नुगल्य् छु दु विवेकं थुइके मफुनि ।

मय्जु मनदेबी ताम्राकार नैपालभाषा साहित्य स्थल्य् फम्ह परिचीत बाखं च्वमि ख: । ता: ई न्ह्यौ निसैं बाखं च्वया वयादीम्ह वय्क:या न्हापांगु बाखं सफू 'इलं क्यंगु लँ' (१९३७) व "लँय् खनागु पला:" (१९३८) सं पिदंगु ख: ।



शिकागो नेवाः



नूदंया सिंगुना

नेपाल सम्बत ११४० या

लशताय् सकल नेपाःमिपिन्त भिन्तुना !

*Happy New Year
Nepal Sambat 1140*



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तलेजु भवानी

हरिराम जोशी

नेपाः

नेपालय् थ्व देवीया नानाप्रकारं नां जायाच्वंगु दु । उत्तर प्राचीन कालय् शासक परिवार नाप सम्बन्ध देवदेवीया रूपे मानेश्वर वा मानेस्वरी देवीयात काइगु अनुरूप मध्यकालय् शासक परिवार नाप तुलजा भवानी नामं थ्व देवी नाप सम्बन्ध दु ।

माँ तलेजु भवानी युद्ध व समृद्धिया देवी खः । थ्व खँया ज्ञां पुराण आख्यानतय्गु अनुशीलन पाखें भीत जू वः । अनुश्रुति पाखें बनय् सीता हरण जुसैलि श्री राम व लक्ष्मण दण्डकारण्य जङ्गलय् उखें थुखें सीतायात मामां चाहिलाच्चंगु इलय् शक्तियागु उपासना याःसा ज्या सफल ज्वीगु आकाशवाणी जुसैलि श्री रामं तुरुन्त देवीयात प्रशन्न ज्वीकेया लागि तपस्या यायेगु यात । देवी नं प्रशन्न जुयाः श्रीराम व लक्ष्मणयात बरदान बिल । देवीयागु प्रसादं हे श्रीराम नं त्रिलोकया अधिपति जुयाच्चम्ह अजंय फिगःछ्यो दुम्ह रावणयात स्यानाः सीतायात हानं कायेफत । थ्वहे कारणं थ्व देवी तुलजाया छगू नां 'रामवरदायिनी' जूगु ख ।

चय्यागु आख्यान बराबरगु मेगु छगू आख्यान नं चलेजुया च्वंगु दु । सीता हरेयाना यसैलि श्रीराम कलाःयागु बिरह नं ब्याकुल जुयाः बनय् उखेंथुखें चाचाहिलाच्चंगु खः । व दृश्य खनाः अजुचास्य जुयाः पार्वती नं भगवान् श्री शंकरयाके सामान्य मनू थें जुयाः कलाः तंगुलि नुगः मछिंकाः ख्व ख्वं उखेवं थुखेवं मदय्क जुयाच्चनीम्हं थजाम्हं मनूया नां हजूर छाया न्हिंन्हीसी जपेयाना दीगु धकाः न्यंगु इलय् श्री शंकरं श्रीराम लीला मनूया भेष कथं च्वंम्ह साक्षात् सगुण परब्रम्ह हे खः धकाः धयाः दिल । श्री संकरं धयादीगु व खँ खःलाकि मखु सीकेया लागि जगज्जननी जुयादीम्ह माँ पार्वती सीताया रूप कयाः श्रीरामया न्हयोने प्रकट जुयादिल । सीता भेषधारी पार्वतीयात खनेवं हे श्रीरामं पार्वतीयात धया बिज्यात "छःपि थन गथे यानाः बिज्यात" पार्वतीयात श्रीरामयागु वं खँ न्येनाः स्पष्ट रूपं बिश्वास जुलकि श्रीराम मेपि मखुकि साक्षात परब्रम्ह हे खः । अले श्री श्री भवानीमाता नं थःगु वास्तविक स्वरूप श्रीरामया न्हयोने प्रकट यानाः श्रीरामयात याकनं हे

सिता व राज्य लाभ जुइगु बरदान बिल । थ्व हे बरदान लिपा वना सफल हे जुल उकिं यानाः तुलजायागु छगू नां "राम बरदायिनी" जुल ।

श्री तुलजा भवानीयात मराठी भाषां तकार (योगेछु छपिहेला) धकाः श्री रामं सम्बोधन यानाः बिश्वास यानाः महाराष्ट्रीतय्सं वसपोलयात "तुकाई" नामं प्रार्थना याई । थ्व देवामा या त्वरिता तुरजा तुलजा नामं हे प्रसिद्ध जुयाच्चंगु दु । त्वरिता अर्थात याकनं हे प्रशन्न जुया बिज्याम्ह जुयाः हे थ्व देवी माँयात "त्वरीता" नां जुल । मेगु भक्ततय्गु हे थःगु हे प्रकारं प्रकट जुईगु कारणं हे थ्व देवी माँयात "तोरजा" (तुर. त्वरितंजां बिज्याहम्ह) धकाः नामं प्रचार जुयाच्चंगु खनेदु । अले लयोदभेद धकाः सिद्धान्त अनुसार थुकियात "तुलजा नामं नां दन ।

मेगु महाराष्ट्रया गौरवयात हाकनं संस्थापित यायेत महत्त्व या भूमिका जायकेत गुरु शिष्य रूपं निम्ह महामानवत गथेकि स्वामीरामदास नामं छत्रपति शिवाजीयागु कुल स्वामिनीनं थ्वहे तुला भवानी जुयाच्चन । थ्वहे माता भवानीयागु बरदान पाखें अजापि श्रेष्ठ युगपुरुषतय्सं सलंस दँ तक गुलामि जुयाच्चपि मृतरूपि महाराष्ट्रयात हाकनं हे संजीवनी याना बिज्यात । महाराष्ट्रया समृद्धि व समुन्नति महत्त्वया योगदान याना बिज्यात ।

नेपाल उपत्यकाय् तुलजा धा वा चुलजा भवानीया नामं फिंयंगु शताब्दी ई निसे थ्व देवीयागु बय् बय् जूगु जूसां तबि वया सिकं न्हापा हे ख्वप देशय् तुलजा (नेपाले थ्व देवी) यात तलेजु नामं हे पुजा याई । भवानीया पूजा पूजलित जुया च्वने धुंकल । ख्वपया तछपाल टोलय् च्वंगु वाने लायकुली, वहिराज राजोपाध्याय धैम्हसिनं तलेजु भवानी पलिष्ठा याःगु



नां देवीयागु नित्य पूजा बिशेष रूपं यायेगु परम्परा जुयाच्चंगु खः ।

खयफु ११ औं शताब्दी इलय् नेपालया छम्ह क्रुर निरंकुश शासक जुजु भाष्कर देवं माँ मानेस्वरीदेवीया स्वर्ण निर्मित प्रतिमायात बिध्वंस याये धुंकाः अनयागु अशान्तमय वातावरणया उगु इलय्या प्रबुद्ध ब्यक्तितयसं देवीया हाकनं प्रतिष्ठापन यायेत बिचा याना च्वन । उकेयागु प्रतिफल लिपा वना २०१ प्रदेशय् छम्ह राजोपाध्याय ब्रम्हुनं मानेस्वरीयागु नांया थासय् तुलजा नामं हे भवानीया हाकनं प्रतिष्ठान याना बिल । आः व हे देवीया थाय् बिशेष पुजाया दिनय् देवी प्रतिष्ठानया नामय् वन्दिराज कुलट्टा रक धकाः उल्लेख यानावःगु दु । थ्व खँया लिस लिसें नेपालय् कर्णार शासक हरि सिंहदेवया आगमन न्हापा हे देवीया प्रचार जुइ हे धुंकूगु खः ।

नेपालय् थ्व देवीया नानाप्रकारं नामं जायाच्चंगु दु । उत्तर प्राचीन कालय् शासक परिवार नाप सम्बन्ध देवदेवीया रूपय् मानेश्वर वा मानेस्वरी देवीयात काइगु अनुरूप मध्यकालय् शासक परिवार नाप तुलजा भवानी नामं थ्व देवी नाप सम्बन्ध दु । थनथाय् लाक्क थ्व खँया उल्लेख यायेवल्य् छुं अत्युक्ति जुइमखु कि तुलजा भवानीयात नेपाले मानेश्वरी नामं हे पुकार यायेगु खँ ख्वप देशया प्रख्यात कर्णाटक शासक रणजित मल्ल स्वयम् हे नां तःगु भक्तपुर राज प्रासादया स्वर्णद्वारया अभिलेखया प्रारम्भय् श्री मानेश्वर देबी धकाः उल्लेख यानातगु खँ पाखें अनुमान यायेगु बाँलागु आधार स्पष्ट रूपं खनेदु हाकनं थ्व देवीयात नेपालय् कुमारी नामं नं माने यायेगु थनया साँस्कृतिक परम्परा चलन पाखें नं सी दु ।

उत्तर प्राचीन कालय् मानेस्वरी उगु वखतय्या शासकतय्गु आराध्यदेवी जुयाच्चन । तर उत्तरप्राचीन कालया अनन्तर मध्यकालया प्रारम्भिक थ्व देवीयात उगु इलय्या शासकतसें दुर्ब्यवहार याना बिल । ११ औं शताब्धिया पूर्वाध्या भास्कर देव नांया जुजु देवी मानेस्वरीया सुवर्ण मूर्तियात यानाब्यूगु खँ गोपालराज वंशावली स्पष्ट रूपं धयातल । जुजु श्री भाष्करदेव वर्षे ३ पितृमोलित विकृतम स्वर्गमयी श्री बानेश्वरी भट्टारिका विराजिता । तट्टो येन अन्धी भवति महाकष्ट प्राप्ते”

गोपाल राज वंशावली २३ (ख)

गोपाल राज वंशावलीया प्रस्तुत विवरणया पुष्टि वहे इलय्या लिखित केशर वंशावलीय् नं घयातःगु दु । तर उगु वंशावली देवी मानीवरीया थासय् देवी मनोहरा नाम बियातःगु दु । “तेन हि भाष्कर देवेन पितृमालि बिकृतम सुवर्णमय मनहरा भट्टारकस् कांचन नापिता तट्टोयेन अंधी भवति ।”

केशर वंशावली

चव्य धयातःगु अनुसार निरंकुश शासक भाष्कर देव पाखें देवी मानेस्वरीया स्वर्ण प्रतिमा विनष्ट यानाः अनन्त जूगु इलय्या प्रबुद्ध ब्यक्तितसें देवी यागु हाकनं प्रतिष्ठा यानाः बीगु ग्वसाः ग्वल । थ्वहे भोले छम्ह राजोपाध्याय मानेस्वरी नांयाथासय् तुलजा देवीया नामं हाकनं प्रतिष्ठापन यात । थ्व निम्ह छम्ह हे देवीया रूपय् तुलजा धासां तलेजु धाःसा तलेजु भवानीया नाम मध्यकालील नेपालं प्रख्यात जुयाच्चन । थुपि देवीत कुमारी माँया नामं हे आतक बयेबये जूनी ।

चव्य धयातःगु अनेकगु आधार पाखें तुलजा धाःसां तलेजु धाःसां भवानी नेपालय् तसकं हे माने यानाच्चनी ।

अजाःम्ह तःधम्ह देवीयात १८औं शताब्दीया उत्तराध्या स्वामी महाराजं ११ औं शताब्दी पाखें जुजु भाष्करदेवं देवी मानेश्वरीयात अपमान यात । थ्वहे सिलसिलाय् द्यपेतया छ्वयेकाः नौ जुइकाः नेपालय् राजतन्त्रया प्याखंम्बःतय्त उलाः क्येनाबिल । अःजाम्ह तःसकं हे मानेयाये बहःम्ह देवीयात थनया शासकतसें दुर्ब्यवहार यानाबिल । अयसां थन सुं छम्हस्यां अःजाम्ह तःधम्ह देवीयात हाकनं हे प्रतिस्थापन यात । थुगु तालं जीवनया अनेक सुःख दुःख बाँला बाँमलागु वातावरण नं थजाम्ह देवीमाँया स्थान नेपालय् भन् भन् हे बाल कुमारी रूपय् महत्वपूर्ण जुया वयाच्चगु दु ।

पुचश्चः ये च्वम्ह कुमारी ईन्द्रायणीया स्वरूप, भक्तपुरया कुमारी ब्रम्हायणीया स्वरूप, बुंगय्या कुमारी भैरवीया अवतार, ललितपुरया कुमारीया न्हि स्वंगू रूप काईगु, सुथेसिया रूप बालकुमारी, न्हिनेसिया रूप बसुन्धारा, बहनीसिया रूप जोगीनी कुमारी माँनं जुजु पृथ्वीनारायण शाहयात ११ गू पुस्ता तक राज्य यायेगु बरदान बिउगु खः ।

भाजु हरिराम जोशी तसकं सक्रियम्ह बाजाःम्ह बरिष्ठ च्वमि खः । वय्कःया खस भाषाय् २८ गुलिं मयाक सफू पिदने धुंकूगु दु । सन् १९६२ सं संस्कृति बिषयलय् एम. ए. याबा दीम्ह भाजु जोशीयात बि.सं. २०६२ सं संस्कृति शिरौमणि उपाधिं बिभूषित याःगु खः ।



आगं ख्याः



केशरमान ताम्राकार
शिकागो, अमेरिका

(आनन्दकुटि बिद्यापिठया ग्वसालय् जूगु अन्तर हाईस्कूल
ख्यालः धेधें बल्लाः कासाय् न्हाप जूगु थ्व ख्यालः कान्ति
ईश्वरी माध्यमिक बिद्यालय पाखें भाजु महेश जोशीया
निर्देशनय् म्हितूगु खः)

ख्यालःमि

मां : बिन्दु श्रेष्ठ, कविता : मेनका ताम्राकार
सबिता : सुवर्ण, दुर्गा : बिमला श्रेष्ठ
(डा.) डाइरेक्टर : रिता 'सर्ग'
थाय् : छकू कोथा
ई : सुथसिया च्याताः
(दुर्गा स्वीटर थाना च्वनी, मांम्ह घः ब्यकुं च्यानाः दुहां वई)
मां : धैथे ला छम्ह दुगु मखु, छम्ह थें छम्ह छंगु छयं
लः छकु ला कयाबी माः (घः बस्वाई)
दुर्गा : (मांम्हसिगु ख्वाः आतांहा स्वयाः) जि हे जक, जि हे
जक, जि हे जक, न्ह्याबलें जितः जक कचकच (स्वीटर
थानाच्वंगु बस्वाई) जितः हे जक ध्या ध्या, जितः हे जक
ध्या ध्या, जि हे छम्ह जक ला छं म्हयाय् ?
मां : लः काःवनीम्ह लाकि मवनीम्ह छ ?

आः छु मां व म्हयाय् मिले जुयाः जितः घूस नके
त्येनागु ला जि चारखालया हाकिम मखु ...
जि अंसारया सुब्बानं मखु जि दुर्गा खः दुर्गा । जिं
आगं प्वले प्वले... उव बिदेशया तःब्यापिसं दैय्
दैसं छ्वया हःगु बजेटया हिसाब व फुवकं
मल्हवकुसेला त्वःते हे मखु अले

दुर्गा : जि जँ स्याः । मिखां खँक्व जितः हे जक । जि हे
छम्ह जक छं खं । सबिताचित छसः धकाः चुईक नवाये
मफु । सीस्वां थें छ्यनय् छुनाति छं ।

मां : स्व स्व धाःगु पहः स्व । मखु छं धाये त्येनागु छु ?
वईत जक ज्या मयाकाला जिं । बिचरा सुथ न्हापां दनाः
दुरु काःवनी । जाकि काःवनी । तरकारी न्याःवनी । छ धकाः
छँकुलु ब्यां । लः छकः काःवनेत हे ध्येक सिके का । पिलि
मायलि जूसा छु जक धाईगु जुई । बरे च्वापुकाः जुयाः माया
न्हयःने जवाः सवाः यानाच्वनी । म्हुतु म्वयेहिला बी जिं ।

दुर्गा : म्वये जक छु, म्हुतु हे ध्यना छ्वईब्युले । अलेला हाले
नं म्वाःली । नके नं म्वाःली ।

मां : महाली छ, मां नाप ला थथे जवाः सवाः याये सः ।
नयेगु नकूसा ला देय् छगुलिं नं क्वाप्लाक्क नैका छं ।

दुर्गा : नयेफै जिं थपाय् धंगु देय्यात । मांया जावा तं छगूला
नये मफु जिं

मां : का, अप्वः गनथन म्वाःल, लः काःवनीम्ह लाकि
मवनीम्ह छ ?

दुर्गा : ग्वकः धायेगु जि कपाः स्याः धकाः

मां : न्हाचः जँ स्याः आः कपाः नं स्यातका छं ।

दुर्गा : अप्वः झ्याउँ भ्याउँ याना च्वनकि मे मेगु नं छु छु
स्याना वई

मां : छ खुर्रक्क लः काःवनीम्ह कि मवनीम्ह धा ?

दुर्गा : जितः म्हुतु स्याये धुंकल जि म्हा हे म्हाः ।

मां : अय्सा छिमि मांयात हे लः का हुँ धैगु का मखा छं ?
दय् ... जिं लः कया वये अले छंत तुति तीकः वये का ।
(मांम्ह पिहां वने त्येनी उबले कबिताया प्रवेश)



शिकागो नेवाः

कबिता : (न्हिलाः) भूत काल, वर्तमान काल, भविष्य काल ।
मां लः काःवनेगु ला ? जिं कया बीला ?

मां : ताल ला दंकिनी, छिमि कँहेंनं धाःगु । गुलि ज्ञां दु मचां निसैं ।

कबिता : (फुरुंग जुयाः) भूत काल, वर्तमान काल, भविष्य काल

मां : ताल ला दंकिनी । (कबिता न्ह्यू ख्वालं ब्वना हे च्वनी)
दुर्गा : छंत ला कबिताचां खि जक तःसां हिसि दई ।

मां : आः छन्त नुगः मुलला ले (कबिता पाखे स्वयाः)
पुता, गय् ब्वना वया ? धासा, हानं छकः ब्वंसा ।

कबिता : (न्हिला) भूत काल ... वर्तमान काल... भविष्य काल...

मां : खः ला ? काल स्वंगू जक खःला ?

कबिता : जिमि ब्याकरण सरचां ला थथे हे स्यंगु ।

मां : मयाः थे च्वं

कबिता : जिमिगु किताबय् ला स्वंगू जक च्वया तःगु ।

मां : अय्सा छापेयाःगु मिले मजुल जुइका ।

कबिता : ब्वने माःगु सफुतिई नं मखुगु खँ च्वया तइला
मां नं

मां : मस्यू बा जिं कालो अक्षर भैसि बराबर छं धाःथे
हे का ।

दुर्गा : अहो ... मां छं थःगु म्हुतुया भाः तकं मदये धुंकल ला
..... कबिताचां जक धाःसा कोप्राय् जा नयेत नं फहिली मखु
का छं । मां, छन्त ला अदालतय् न्यायधिस याये ज्यू का ।

मां : जि मां खः । छु छु धया ... ?

दुर्गा : खय्त ला खः तर छ

कबिता : कचकच कचकच कचकच कचकच ... थन जिगु
पाठ कक्कुई थयंक वये धुंकूगु त्वःमने धुंकल । (हानं पाठ
ब्वनी) भूत काल ... वर्तमान काल

(सबिताया प्रवेश)

सबिता : (दुहां वयाः) काल ... काल ... अहो मां थन गज्यागु
अनिकाल

मां : हः ... जिं धाये मफैच्वंगु नं थव हे का

सबिता : स्वःस्वःगु थी मफु स्वःस्वःगु थी मफु ।

कबिता : न्यायेत छं थी हे माःगु ला ?

सबिता : तिन्हुयां ला न्हायेमदु थीगु खँ । छ छक पसः वना
स्वले अले सीका छं, जाकि न्याःवने म्वाः, तरकारी न्याःवने
म्वाः, ला न्याःवने म्वाः, छकः पसः वना स्वले अले खनीका
अनिकालया ख्वाःपाः ।

मां : छिपि जन्मय् जुयाःनि खःनि अनिकाल जूगु (दुर्गा व
सबितायात स्वयाः)

दुर्गा : अनिकाल जन्मय् याःम्ह हे ला छ ।

मां : छू छू ... छू धया ... ?

दुर्गा : अय्सा अनिकालयात प्वाथं पितहःम्ह सु ले ?

सबिता : दुनि तता उखुनु जाकि लाईनय् च्वंवनाबलय् खँ
ल्हानाच्वंगु ताःगु । अनिकाल लाखे ब्वाये वःगु हँ । वलकि वल
हँ हु ... तुतु ... तुतु ... तुतु मिखां मखंम्ह द्वां ब्वाय् वःथें वःगु
हं । आः गुलि तक ब्वाये वनी तिनि जुई, खला ताता ... !

दुर्गा : मांयाके न्येना स्वरे ...

मां : भुत्रुया न्यने माःगु दुला जिके । ... बर जिं छुं मस्यू
धकाः हेपे यानाच्वनी ।

दुर्गा : छं छु मस्यू, दक्वं स्यू ।

कबिता : छ थें लाःलेसा ... स्वये हे छु ख्वाः वःम्ह ।

दुर्गा : छ बांलाः का छ । थः जक बांलाःम्ह थें ... स्यम्माह
मल्ता प्यासी ख्वाः ।

कबिता : स्वले मां दः छु छु धाःगु ...

मां : थज्याम्ह नाप छु हाला च्वनागु छ, पुता ।

सबिता : वल ... थन नं वल । गज्यागु अनिकाल, जिंला
बजारय् जक वैगु धकाः च्वनां ला ... ।

मां : वईनि अनिकाल नं वई, महाकाल नं वई, छाया मवई ।

कबिता : मां ... मां अनिकाल व महाकालया दथुइ छु स्वापू
दुथें ?

मां : थौकन्हय्या योजना व प्रशासनया छु स्वापू दु वहे का,
मबंकूला स्कूलय् ?

दुर्गा : स्कूलय् छाया, थन हे दुनि साक्षात महाकाल न्हयःने
हालाच्वंगु दुनि ...



मां : म्हुतुई वःवःथे नवाये मते खंला लसिं ... अले छ कन्सनिसें स्कूल नं वने म्वाःल ...

कबिता : मां अय्सा जि नं आखः ब्वंवने म्वाःल ला

मां : पुता, छंत धैगु ला ?

सबिता : अय्सा तरकारी नं न्याःवने म्वाःल ला ? छुं हे पसः वने म्वाःल ला ? का कबिताचा आः छंगु जिम्मा, आखः नं छं हे ब्वं, पसः नं छ हे हुं, दः छुकिया तन तन ।

मां : दय् मदय्क मगाः धका जिं न्याके छ्वयेका ।

सबिता : स्वयेका, सुनां न्याः वनीथें, जि जक नये माःगु ला ? जिंला ... न्याः वने हे मखुत मखुत, जितः जक छुकिया भालुया छयं ज्वनाः कपाः स्याका च्वनेमागु (वनी)

दुर्गा : ठीक धाल सबिताचां

मां : नये पित्यात धकाः छसः नवाः वैगु स्वये का, ल्वाप्पा ला नका मछ्वये ।

डा. : (प्रवेश) कट् कट् कट् छिम्त न्ह्याक्व धा वहे पहः, न्ह्यावलें डाईलग ल्वःमं ... वनं मेन डाईलग प्वाईट हे काये फैमखु व मधाल कि

मां : छु डाईलग ल्वःमंका जिं

डा. : छिमि न्ह्यसु न्ह्याय्यात हक्कागुला ? तरकारी न्याःवने म्हाः धाई वलय् धायेगु ... जुजु मन्तं ला देस अरके जुईमखु छं तरकारी न्याः वने म्हाः धायेवं पनीला .. थ्व ग्व ?

मां : वला सीक सीकं हे ल्वःमंकागु ... प्यात्त ज्वना यंकल कि फछ्या

डा. : गज्या गज्यागु यातंला छुं धाये मफु, छुं याये मफु थ्वला ख्यालः ... ज्वनीगु ला ग्रह मिले मजुल कि जकं का .. का ग्याये म्वाः ग्याये हे म्वाः का

दुर्गा : आसे आसे ... स्व बिन्दूचा ततःसकं हक्केमते, नुगः हे भारा भारा मिं, न्हाचःला रिहर्सल जुया च्वनाः धकाः ... हक्के मते खंला ...

मां : दंकिनी, पार्ट हे थज्यागु बियाः ... अप्पो हालाच्वनी त्याँय् त्याँय् ।

डा. : स्वैत अनिकाल धकाः ब्वः विया छं ?

मां : (बेक्वःगु मेच केनाः) व मेचय् च्वना च्वंहेसित का, खंला गये च्वं ..

दुर्गा : मिस, थ्व अनिकाल धाःगु डाईलग हे लिकाःसा मज्यू ला ? मस्यूगु मखु सकसिनं सि हे स्यू, गबले वःगु धैगु नं स्यू, नां काये मत्यःम्ह धैगु नं स्यू, जि भचा ग्यानाः जक का नत्रसा मारामूरु थ्याच्चा दयके धुन जुईका

डा. : हलू धाये हे धून आः छाया कुति न्यायेगु खला का अय्सा अनिकालयात स्याना छ्व, मेगु सुरु या का गनथन छाया आः हानं ।

कबिता : मिस, जि पिहां छकः वना वये न्हिं ?

डा. : रिहर्सल याईपि हँ ... छिम्मांया थःछँ ला थ्व ..., घरी वल घरी वन ... दः जक ... माःगुला, थ्व बाँलासा कान्ति स्कूलया हे न्हाय् च्वनी जिगु नं नां च्वनी

कबिता : जि तुरुन्त हे वये मिस, छगू सेकेण्डं हे वये (पिहां वनी)

डा. : का छिमि सुरु या, व मवःतले जिं म्हिता बी (आक्सन शुरु जुई, डा. कबिता थें जुयाः कबिताया रोल म्हिती)

मां : सपः ज्वनाः पिखा लखुई वाये यंकेगु जुई, का छ दनेगु लाकि मदनेगु, पुता छ पिहां हुँ थन च्वना च्वने मते थ्व थाय् कुरुक्षेत्र जुईन, आ थन महाभारतया अध्याय दोहरे जुईन छं थुकी भाग कायेमते पुता । छं थःगु आखः ब्वनेगु लँय् हुँ

डा. : मां, जिं कुरुक्षेत्र खँ हे मखनि, यक्वं काण्ड महाकाण्ड धाःगु खँ नं खना, न्यं न न्येना छँ जूगु कुरुक्षेत्र काण्ड ...थो छकः स्वये

दुर्गा : कयँ कयँ छु स्वैच्वना ... छु स्यूम्ह छ ...

डा. : छं स्यूका छं

मां : वहेला धैगु जि नं ...

डा. : स्कूलय् छकः पलाः तये मनंहेसिया फाँय्फुई हे तच्चः ।

दुर्गा : थाँ जिमि मां दुगु जूसा गय् जुई धुंकल जुई ... छ हे नि खःनि लाकू-हिकू ताःवःम्ह छ ...छ न्ह्याय् मियाः भ्वाति लहीम्ह ...

मां : खः ... खः... जि ... जि ... (वाकु छिनाः)

दुर्गा : खः... खः ... छ । जिमि मांयात पित्युंम्ह छ । जिमि जिमि नेवाः मांयागु नुगः सँ नःवःम्ह छ ... जितः जिगु आखलय् न्यवः न्ह्याकेत स्वःम्ह छ .. छ हे खः व मनू ...

मां : नः जि पुलिस हे खः न ईन्सपेक्टर हे खः छन्त न्यवः



शिकागो नेवाः

न्ह्याकेत ... छन्त ला छन्त याये जक ज्यूसा गःपः हे म्वये थले माःस्ति वः का, जिके मां नुगः दयाः जक ।

दुर्गा : भचाला मछाले माः आमथे धायेत, छंके नुगः दुगु खःसा छाया जितः आखः मबंका ... जि न्ह्यसू न्ह्याय् जूयाःला खःनि नत्रसा जितः छं कबिताचित थें ट्यूशन तकं बंकी, छायाकि ... छ ... छं जिं सी ... सई धकाः ग्यानाः मखा ...

डा. : छन्त नं मां नं स्कूलय् हुँ धाःगुला खःनि छ... हे...

दुर्गा : जिं छु स्कूल वने म्हाः धयाला ? बरु छं स्कूलय् ब्वना च्वनाबलय् लप्पु ज्वनाः साला हयागु खः लाकि मखु धा....

मां : अबलय् छिमिगु म्हुतु नि प्वाःतिकेगु लाकि स्कूल निं छ्वयेगु ... छिमि ब्वाया तलब वःगु धेबा अय्लाखय् पर्कु पर्कु थिक्क... जिं छु यायेगु

दुर्गा : धया हि अज्ज मेगु छु धायेगु बाकि दनि, बाःयात तकं अथे धाये सःमह छ ।

डा. : छं जक बाः ला जिमि नं बाः खः ।

मां : थ्व दंकिनी नाप हाला च्वने मते पुता ।

दुर्गा : धया हिं धया हिं अज्ज छु छु धायेगु दनि... खः जक धा च्वनिसें क्वथंका आगं प्वला मब्यूसा ।

डा. : आगमय् दुने छु छु दु धैगु ला स्यूगु खैमखु आगं प्वलेगु । हाकनं आगंया ताःचा प्वाँय्ला मां याके, गय्यानाः प्वली आगं । छु आगं प्वलेगु धैगु बरां प्वले थें ला ? जाबा राणाचातय्गु आगं छकः प्वलेत ला १०४ दँ माल धाःसा, आम मातंया ध्याक्वे च्वनाः आगं प्वलेगु, हं ।

दुर्गा : खः जक धा ।

मां : (ग्याः पहलं) तसकं हालेमते आगं आगं धकाः जःला खःलां ताई ।

दुर्गा : छाया ग्यात ला ?

मां : छिपि थें जाःपि लखय् दाया ध्याचात खनाः ग्याई ला जि ?

दुर्गा : छ छाया ग्याई, जिमि बिदेशया तःब्बापिसं दँय् दँय् छ्वया हःगु धनप्वः स्याये दु । ग्व छं थौ तक छु याना जिमित ?

मां : (ग्याः व हययेके पहलं) अँ हिं हिं ... दुर्गा छ नं आखः ब्वने धैगुला ज्यू ब्वं नानी... अय् कबिता कन्सं निसं छिमि ततायात नं स्कूलय् यंकि न्हां । दुर्गा (दुर्गा यात स्वयाः) का आः आगं आगं धकाः हाले मते मखुसा ख्याः वइ .. आगं ख्याः वई

डा. : ज्यू का सा ताता कनसं निसं भी नापं

दुर्गा : आः छु मां व न्ह्याय् मिले जुयाः जितः घूस नके त्येनागु ला जि चारखालया हाकिम मखु ... जि भंसारया सुब्बा नं मखु जि दुर्गा खः दुर्गा । जि आगं प्वले प्वले ... ग्व बिदेशया तःब्बापिसं दँय् दँसं छ्वया हःगु बजेटया हिसाब व फुककं मल्हवकुसेला त्वःते हे मखु अले

डा. : छु आगं आगं धकाः मांयात कचकच याना च्वनागु ।

मां : थ्व लसिं अथें सुम्क च्वनी मखु । ग्व खिपः, ग्व खिपः थ्वैत स्वताक्क चितकि तिनि सुम्क च्वनी ।

डा. : (खिपः माली, खाता क्वं कापः छकू लुया वई)

मां : खिपः ला मरु थ्व पेटिकोटया ईजार दु का थुकेंसां चीला ।

मां : च्यु च्यु थ्वैत म्हुतुप्वाः नं तिकि ।

(पिहां वनाच्वंमह कबिताया प्रवेश)

कबिता : जिगु डाईलग धाये पाः त्येल ला ?

डा. : पहः स्व पहः ख्यालः क्वचाये धुंकल, जिगु पाः त्येल ला । दः जक मालं ला थ्व । बांलाःसा छिमि स्कूलया न्हाय् च्वनी जिगु नं नां च्वनी धकाः खः । का न्ह्यागुसां म्वाःल हानं च्वं निसं छक रिहर्सल या ।

(सकसितं चीके चायेके याई)

भाजु कैशरमान ताम्राकार नेपाल भाषाया बाखं च्वमि खः । वय्कःया 'मिफुति' (१०५७), 'लागाय जि' (११००) व जि बिश्वास म्वाये (११०३) बाखं सफू पिद्वै धुंकूगु दु । मुना सः, वटुया ग्वसालय् नै. सं. १०५७ सं जूगु ख्यालः कासाय् वय्कः दकलय् बाँलाःमह ख्याल च्वमि व (बाःन्हा ख्याः) ख्यालकय् ल्यू सिरपाः त्याकूगु खः ।



सुगत शासन पक्षपाती जुजु वृषदेव

योगेन्द्रमान श्रेष्ठ

नेपाः

जुजु मानदेवं चाँगुया अभिलेखय् थः अजाजु वृषदेवया वर्णन याःगुया पूर्णता धाःसा जुजु जयदेव द्वितीयया थुगु पशुपति अभिलेखं यांना विउगु दु । लडाईं मिडाईं याये मयःम्ह वृषदेव धयाम्ह “सुगत शासन पक्षपाती” म्ह ब्यक्ति खःनी धैगु थ्व अभिलेखं प्रष्ट यांना बिउगु दु । स्वंगू शब्द समागम जुयाच्चंगु सुगत शासन पक्षपातीयात शब्दकोषय् छसीकथं स्वंगुलिं शब्दया अलग अलग ब्याख्या यांनातःगु दु खनेदु ।

लिच्छवि जुजु मानदेवं चाँगु नारायणय् स्थापना याःगु अभिलेखय् थः अजाजु (बाज्याया नं अबु) निसैं थः तक अर्थात प्यंगू पुस्ताया वर्णन यांनाः अभिलेख न्हयाकातःगु खनेदु । अथे थःगु पुर्खाया वर्णन यायेगु कमय् अजाजु जुयाच्चंम्ह वृषदेवयात कयाः मानदेवं थुकथ उल्लेख यांनातःगु दु, “बाँलागु नीतिया प्रभावं लडाईं, मिडाईं कम याइम्ह (याये मयोम्ह) थःम्हं नवानागु पूर्वकाः त्वःतीम्ह, विद्वान, साःपहे फुर्ति दुम्ह, थः कायपिन्त नं अनुशासनय् तैम्ह, थःनं अनुशासनय् च्वनीम्ह, धकाः मुक्तकण्ठं तारीफ यांनातःगु दु । लिच्छवि कालको अभिलेख धनवज्र वज्राचार्य नेपाल र एशियाली अध्ययन संस्थान (२०३० पृ.सं १४) थ्व अभिलेखं छु सिइदु धाःसा लिच्छवि जुजु वृषदेव शान्त स्वभाव, थःगु बिद्वता कर्पिन्त नं प्रभाव लाके फुम्ह, बिद्वान व विवेकशील नं । तर थ्व अभिलेखय् थः अजाजुया बिषय मुक्त कण्ठ बयान यायेगुली गर्व तायकूम्ह मानदेवं, जुजु वृषदेवया मूल सिद्धान्त छु व दर्शनय् थःत न्हयाकाच्चम्ह धैगु थुगु अभिलेखं प्रष्ट मजुउ ।

लिच्छविकालीन इतिहासय् जुजु मानदेवया चाँगु अभिलेख यात कया इतिहासकारतय्सं महत्वपूर्ण रूप कायेगु याः थें लिच्छवि जुजु जयदेव द्वितीयाया अभिलेखयात नं साप हे महत्वपूर्ण रूपय् कायेगु याः । उगु अभिलेखं लिच्छविकालीन समाजया अवस्था व उगु ईया आर्थिक अवस्था समेत सिइका

कायेगु खनेदु । खासय् धायेगु खःसा जयदेव द्वितीया उगु अभिलेखं लिच्छविकाल विस्तृत इतिहास कनाच्चगु दु । उगु अभिलेख प्राप्त जुसेलिं तिनि लिच्छविकालया अवस्था व जुजुपिनि यर्थात विवरण सिइकेफुगु खनेदु ।

जयदेव द्वितीयया थुगु पशुपति अभिलेखय् लिच्छवि कालया ख्याति प्राप्त जुजुपिनि नां व वया ज्या जक उल्लेख यांनातःगु दु । थ्व अभिलेखय् लिच्छवि जुजु शिवदेव प्रथम व अंशुवर्माया गनं उल्लेख मदु । थुकथं उल्लेख यांनातःगु थ्व अभिलेख महत्वपूर्ण जूवंगुया कारण मध्ये लिच्छवि जुजुपिनि नाम उल्लेख यायेगु क्रमय् “श्री सुपुष्पया” या नां नं उल्लेख जुयाच्चगु दु । आः तक प्राप्त जूगु हिसाबं दक्कलय् पुलांगु धकाः धैतःगु गोपालराज वंशावली नं वंशावलीकार लिच्छवि जुजुपिनी नां उल्लेख यायेगु क्रमय् जुजु सुपुष्प नेपाःया प्रसिद्ध तीर्थस्थल अर्थात हिन्दूतय् आराध्यदेव भगवान श्री पशुपतिनाथया विशाल मन्दिर निर्माण याःगु उल्लेख याःगु दु ।

थुकियात कयाः गोपालराज वंशावली थुकथं उल्लेख यांना तःगु दु । “राजा श्री सुपुष्प देव वर्ष ७६ तेन हि नेपालभूमि चातुर्वर्ण कृता ॥ श्री पशुपति भट्टारकस्य देवालय कृतं.....” (Medieval Nepal part III D.R Regmi K.R Nukho padhyay -1966-P.115) जयदेव द्वितीया पशुपति अभिलेखय् जुजु सुपुष्पया उल्लेख याःगुलिं यांनाः पशुपतिया मन्दिर सुपुष्प हे दयेकूगु खः धइगु प्रमाणित जूवंगु दु ।



जयदेव द्वितीयं लिच्छवि कालया प्रख्यात जुजुपिनि नां जक उल्लेख याना तैतगु थ्व अभिलेखय् जुजुपिनि क्रमय् जुजु सुपुष्प धुंका २३ म्ह जुजु त्वःताः जयदेव (प्रथम) या नां उल्लेख याःगु दुसा जयदेव प्रथम धुंकाः भिनिम्ह जुजु त्वःताः जुजु वृषदेवया नां उल्लेख याना तःगु खनेदु । (लिच्छवि कालको अभिलेख ऐ ऐ पृ.सं. ५५३) जयदेव द्वितीय मुख्य मुख्य जुजुपिनि नां उल्लेख यायेगु क्रमय् नं जुजु मानदेवया अजाजु वृषदेवया नां उल्लेख यायेगु क्रमय् नं जुजु वृषदेवयात साःप हे इज्जत पूर्वक “... श्री मान्वभुव वृषदेव इति प्रतीतो राजोत्तमः सुगत शासन पक्षपाती.....” धकाः उल्लेख यानातःगु दु । थथे थुगु अभिलेखय् सुं जुजुपिनिगु नां उल्लेख यायेगु क्रमय् नांया न्ह्योने उपाधी सम्मानपूर्वक उल्लेख यानातःगु मदु । (लिच्छविकालको अभिलेख ऐ ऐ पृ.सं ५४९) थथे सुं जुजुपिनि न्ह्यःने नं उपाधि उल्लेख यानातःगु मदुया कारणं थ्व हे नेपाःया इतिहासय् सर्वप्रथम उपाधी खः धकाः याउँक हे धायेफु ।

जुजु मानदेवं चाँगुया अभिलेखय् थः अजाजु वृषदेवया वर्णन याःगु या पूर्णता धाःसा जुजु जयदेव द्वितीयया थुगु पशुपति अभिलेखं याना विउगु दु । लडाइ भिडाइ याये मयःम्ह वृषदेव धयाम्ह “सुगत शासन पक्षपाती” म्ह ब्यक्ति खनी धैगु थ्व अभिलेखं प्रष्ट याना विउगु दु । स्वंगू शब्द समागम जुयाच्चंगु “सुगत शासन पक्षपाती” यात शब्दकोषय् छसिकथं स्वंगुलिं शब्दया अलग अलग व्याख्या यानातःगु दु, खनेदु ।

क) सुगतः — नां (सं) (१) बुद्धदेव (२) वौद्ध (३) सदगति प्राप्त (४) असल चाल चलनको (नेपाली वृहत शब्दकोष —डा. वाशुदेव त्रिपाठी — नेपाल राजकीय प्रतिष्ठान — २०५८ पृ.सं १२८२)

ख) शासन : — (१) सरकारले गर्ने कुनै देशको प्रबन्ध तथा संचालन सम्बन्धि काम (२) अनुशासन या मर्यादा पालन गराउने काम (३) इन्द्रियहरूको संयम वा नियन्त्रण (नेपाली वृहत शब्द कोष ऐ ऐ पृ.सं ११८८)

ग) पक्षपाती : — जवर्जस्त समर्थक खः । जुजु वृषदेवया न्ह्यःने स्वाका तःगु उपाधिं छु प्रष्ट जू धाःसा जुजु वृषदेव शान्तिया अग्रदूत भगवान बुद्ध प्रतिपादन याना विज्यागु बुद्ध धर्मया अनुयायी धयागु थ्व अभिलेखय् वयाः प्रष्ट रूपं सिइदत ।

उलिजक नं मखु नेपाःया विभिन्न वंशावली जुजु वृषदेव बुद्ध धर्मया विषय महत्वपूर्ण ज्याया उल्लेख याना तःगु थ्व अभिलेखं प्रमाणित यानाब्यूगु दु । थ्व अभिलेखं विभिन्न वंशावली जुजु वृषदेवयात बौद्ध धर्म व बौद्ध चैत्य व मन्दिर स्थापना याःगु खँयात विशेष महत्व बियाः वर्णन यानातःगु यात न सत्य सावित यानाविउगु दु । दकल्य न्हापां गोपालराज वंशावली नेपाःमितय् पवित्र तीर्थस्थल यँ देया पश्चिम पाखे अवस्थित स्वयम्भू चैत्यया स्थापना याःगु थुकथं वर्णन यानातःगु दु “राजा श्री विश्वदेव वर्ष १०० तेनकृत सीनगु विहार चैत्य भट्टारिक प्रतिस्थित संपूर्ण कृतं” (medieval Nepal part III P. 116) थन स्वयम्भू चैत्यया निर्माण याःम्ह जुजु “विश्वदेव” धकाः उल्लेख याना तःगु दु तर इतिहासकार धनबज्र बज्राचार्यया धापू अनुसार थ्व विश्वदेव धका उल्लेख यानातःम्ह खास “वृषदेव” हे खः थ्व विषय वरिष्ठ इतिहासकार धनबज्र बज्राचार्य थुकथं उल्लेख याःगु दु “यहां गोपाल वंशावलीमा वृषदेवलाई विश्वदेव भनिएको छ । गोपाल राजवंशावलीमा राजाका नाममा यस्ता विकृति ठाउँ ठाउँमा परेका छन्”

गोपाल राज वंशावली थें हे विभिन्न वंशावली नं लिच्छवि जुजु वृषदेवं बुद्ध धर्मया विषय आपाः ज्या याःगु उल्लेख थुकथं याना तःगु दु । “वृषदेवद्वारा चैत्य र नगरहरूको निर्माण फेरि यो राजाले विचार गरी नेपालको देवताहरू चतुर्क्रम गरी विराज होउन । वौद्ध मूर्तिले पनि विचार गरौंला भनि गोदावरी सन्धि पञ्चवौद्ध एक मूर्ति गरी प्रकाश गरायो । वन्देगाउँ भनी एक देश बनाया इन दिन देखि नेपालमा वौद्ध मूर्ति चार भै गयो । सिम्भूखासा धदो वन्देगाँउ को देवता यति प्रसिद्ध भयो” (भाषा वंशावली ...नयनाथ पौडेल श्री ५ को सरकार पुरातत्व विभाग वि.सं २०२० पृ.सं ५६) थुगु वंशावली जुजु वृषदेव थःगु जीवनया उत्तराद्ध पाखें भिक्षु जुया वंगु उल्लेख यानातःगु दु ।

“सुगत शासन पक्षपाती” जुजु वृषदेवयात कयाः देवमाला वंशावली थुकथं उल्लेख यानातःगु दु “सुर्यवंशी राजा वृषम देवले आफ्ना कूलमा चलि आएको शिवमतलाई छोडी वौद्धमत लिएकाले स्वयम्भूमा आई वसे पर्वत शान्तिशील भिक्षुकले स्वयम्भु लिङ्गलाई चैत्यकारले छोप्नु पर्यो भनी राजा वृषम देवसँग सल्लाह गरी शान्तिकर वज्राचार्य सम्मतली राजा वृषमदेवले स्वयं भुलिङ्गलाई चैत्यकारलेवनाई वौद्ध देवताहरू स्थापना



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(२०१३ पृ.सं २५)

लिच्छवि जुजु वृषदेवया विषय अध्ययन याया वनेवल्य छु
खँ प्रष्ट रूपं सिद्धु धाःसा वया क्रियाकलाप केवल नेपाल्य
जक प्रख्यात मखु, जुजु वृषदेवया प्रभाव उगु इलय भारत्य
तकं बाँलाक लानाच्वंगु खनेदु । जुजु वृषदेव सम्राट चन्द्रगुप्तया
समकालीनया रूपं कयातःगु दु । उलि जक मखु एलेकजेण्डरया
सेनापति सेलुकसं भारत्य आक्रमण याःबले जुजु वृषदेवं थःगु
सेना गुप्त सम्राट चन्द्रगुप्तयात सेना बियाः सहयोग याःगु
खनेदु । थ्व विषययात कया भारतया इतिहासकार शेखरसिंह
गौतमं थुकथं उल्लेख याःगु दु "लिच्छवी वंश के १४ औं पुस्तेमे
नेपाल के प्रतापी राजा वृषदेव हुए । राजावृषदेव ने एलेकजेण्डर
दी ग्रेट (सिकन्दर) के पराक्रमी सेनापति सत्यकमसके विरुद्ध
गुप्तवंश साम्राज्यके संस्थापक चन्द्रगुप्तको अपने विशाल सैन्य
बाहिनी से सहायता किया था, इस सहायता कि प्रति आभार

रूपमे गुप्त संवतके प्रवर्तक सम्राट चन्द्रगुप्त विक्रमादित्यने राजा
वृषदेव की राजपुत्री कुमारी देवीका पाणिग्रहण कियाथा । इस
पवित्रवन्धन की खुसी मे सम्राट ने अपने सिक्केमे "लिच्छवया"
शब्द अंकितकर लिच्छवि राजवंशको गौरवान्वित किया था ।
नेपाल राजपुत्री कुमारी देवीके कोखसे शक विजेता सम्राट
समुन्द्रे गुप्तका जन्म हुवा था (भारत खण्ड और नेपाल सेखर
सिंह गौतम मानव जीवन संस्था (उत्तरे प्रदेश) सन १९६९
पृ.सं २६३)

शिलापत्र, वंशावली व इतिहास अध्ययन यायेबले "सुगत
शासन पक्षपाती" लिच्छवि जुजु वृषदेव बौद्ध धर्मया छम्ह पक्काम्ह
अनुयायी जक मखु छिमेकी देशया इतिहास्य नापं क्वातुक्क
थाय कयातःमह उगु ईया महान पुरुष खः धकाः बाँलाक
सिद्धु । थज्यापि इतिहासया महापुरुषतयगु भीसं अध्ययन
अनुसन्धान यानातुं हे च्वनेमाः । अजापिनिगु बिषय न्हूगु प्रकाश
हयांतु च्वनेमाः गुकिं देशया गौरव गाथा च्वाया वनी ।

भ्राजु यौगेन्द्रमान श्रेष्ठ नेपालभाषा रूयल्य छम्ह बांजाःमह च्वमि खः ।
वय्कःयात नै.सं. ११३७ सं नेपालभाषा परिषद पार्खें ठाकुरलाल सिरपाः देखावाः हंगु खः ।





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क्यालिफोर्निया, अमेरिका

जि ब्वाँय् वना
तसकं ब्वाँय् वना
अभन ब्वाँय् वना
जवनं मस्वया
खवनं फमहिला
फगत ब्वाँय् जक वना
लिफः लाः स्वहे मस्वःया

जि ब्वाँय् वना
मानौ थ्व लिगलिगकोटया ब्वाज्या खः
थपायसकं ब्वाय् वना
सुंयात नं मपिया,
छेजः फुककं, छेय् त्वःफित
थःथिति ला भन तापाक्क लात

जि ब्वाँय् वना
फगत ब्वाँय् वना
थुलि न्ह्योने ब्वाँय् वना
जिगु सफलताया उत्सव हनेत
न जिनाप सुं दत
न त्यानु लंकेत सुं हे नापदत
न थः धाइपि नाप न्हयइपुके खन
छाय् खः मस्यू
जीवनयात ब्वाज्या दयेकाः
जि ब्वाँय् वना
तसकं ब्वाँय् वना
फगत ब्वाँय् वना ॥

भाजु प्रमोद अमात्य छम्ह साहित्यप्रेमी लिस
लिसैं मुक्तक, चिनाखैं, च्वखैं व बाखैं न्येनै
व न्यंकै यःम्ह साहित्यकार खः । वय्कःया
बाखैं उत्कृष्ट कथा २०७६ संयुक्त कथा
संग्रहस प्रकाशित जूगु दु ।



शिकागो नेवाः

नेपाल सम्बत ११४० या
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थःपिसं किर्तिया निमित्त, द्यःया नामं, बियातःगु जग्गा जमिन, छें, नगद, हीरा मोति सुनाःनं बांमलाःगु मिरसा ब्वल द्याःसा, मति स्यंकल द्याःसा व हे खइजा रुपी भैलःद्यःनं छगू नास याइन्ह, द्यागु रूपाच्चः नं खः । उकिं भैरब धयाम्ह भोगु सुरक्षां निसें मोक्ष तकं याना बिइन्ह ईष्टदेव खः ।

नेवाः संस्कृतियात ब्याख्या यायेबलय् “भैरब” द्यः वा भैलः द्यः वा भेलु द्यःयात छखे तयाः पुवंक ब्याख्या याये असम्भव जुई । गणेशः, कुमारी द्यः व भेलु द्यः भोगु संस्कृति जिवनया छगू मू कचा हे खः । अफ धायेगु खःसा भोगु दैनिक जीवनया छगू चक्र हे खः । गथे भोगुसं थः परिवारयात सत्कार, सम्मान व प्रेम याई अथे हे भोगुसं द्यःपित्त नं सत्कार सम्मान यायेगु भोगु संस्कृति खः । थौ जिं च्वये तेनागु विषय “भैरब द्यः” खः ।

भैलः द्यःयागु बिषयले यक्व ग्रन्थ पाखे उल्लेख याना तःगु दु । रुद्रयामल तन्त्र, आगम तन्त्र, व बिभिन्न बेद पुराण पाखे नं भैलः द्यःयागु बिषयलय् क्वात्तुकं ब्याख्या याना तःगु दु । मनुष्य जीवनया जन्म निसें मृत्यु पश्चात तकं नं भैरब पूजा यानाच्चनी । जीवयात निर्वाण (मोक्ष) बीम्ह नं भैरब हे खः । उम्ह द्यःयात श्मशान भैरब धकाः मानेयानाः पुज्यायेगु चलन दु । तान्त्रिक पद्धतियात अंगिकार यानाः द्वाद्व न्हयः निसें नेवाःतय्सं भेलु द्यःयात थम्ह ईष्ट देव धकाः मानेयाना वयाच्चंगु भी सकसिनं खना हे च्वंगु दु ।

भैलः द्यः सु खः ?

स्वंगः मिखा दुम्ह बेताल बाहाँ तयाः त्रिशुल, डमरु, पात्र ल्हाःतय् ज्वनाः किसिया छयंगू व धुं छयंगुयात थःगु वस्त्र दयेकाः, मुण्डमाला, नाग, चन्द्रमायात थःगु तिसा दयेकाः भैरबी शक्ति कयाः ग्यानापुसेच्चंगु अवतार मुद्रा कयाः च्वनीम्ह हे भैरब अर्थात भैलः द्यः खः । भैल द्यःया बिभिन्न मुद्रा, ध्यान, वर्ण खने दु । भैल द्यः धयाम्ह पुरुष शक्तिया प्रतिक द्यः खः । गनं ला थःगु छयं मदुम्ह म्ह जक दुम्ह छिन्न मस्तक भैरब (म्वः मरु भैल द्यः) नं खने दु । यक्व छयं दुम्ह भैरबया मूर्ति नं दु । भैरबी नाप मैथुन मुद्राया भैलः द्यः नं दु । पूर्ण स्वरूपयाम्ह जक मखु छयं जक दुम्ह भैलः द्यः नं दु । थ्व द्यः कालया न काल जूगु जुयाः काल भैरब धकाः त्रिभुवनसं प्रख्यात जुया च्वन । बास्तबय् भैल द्यः धयाम्ह तान्त्रिक द्यः खः । बलि व पंचमकार पूजा ग्रहण याइम्ह असिमित शक्ति दुम्ह भैरब द्यः खः । ७ (न्हयगु) शताब्दी पाखे प्रादुर्भाव जूगु आगम तन्त्र पाखे हे भैरबयागु विशेष ब्याख्या खनेदु । भैरबयात मूर्त वा अमूर्त निगु हे स्वरूपय् पूजा यानाच्चंगु दु । बिभिन्न सिं नं भैलः द्यःया मूर्ति कुदेयाना तःगु दु । धातुयाम्ह द्यः नं दु । जा थुयाः अथवा बजियाम्ह नं तगोगु चिगोगु ग्वजा दयेकाः नं भैलः द्यःया स्वरूप धकाः पूजा यायेगु पद्धति आतकं नं चले जुया च्वंगु दु । न्हयाथाय् नं भैरबया मूर्ति खने दु । तोरण पाखे, यन्त्र पाखे, श्मशान पाखे भीसं भैलः द्यःयागु मूर्ति खना च्वंगुलि हे सियेके फई कि नेवाः संस्कृति पाखे भैलः द्यःया स्थान गुलि महत्वपूर्ण जुयाच्चंगु दु । खप पाखे स्वयेगु खःसा भैलः द्यः अन नगरय् मुख्य द्यःया रूपय् मानेयाना तःगु दु । भक्ततय्त रक्षा याइम्ह, आपद जुइबलय् उद्धार याइम्ह आपदुकारक बटुक भैरब हे खः भरण पोषण याइम्ह व सृष्टि-संहार याइम्ह नं भैरब हे खः । अथे जुयाः भीसं पिखालुखु पाखे पूजा याइम्ह क्षेत्रपाल द्यः न्यापाः ख्वाः (पंचमुखी भैरब) दुम्ह भैरब सुनां भीत अभय दान यानाच्चनी ।

भैरब उत्पति जूगु गथे जुयाः ?

बास्तवय् भैलः द्यः धयाम्ह महाद्य हे खः । महाद्यः देवादि देव खः । शिव स्वरूप पाखे यायेमज्यूगु भयंकर ज्या फुककं भैरबयागु रूप कयाः याना बिज्याई । गथे जुयाः भैरबोत्पति जुलले धयागु छगू तन्त्र बाखं दु ।

न्हापा ब्रम्हाया नं महाद्यःया थें न्यागः छयं हे दयाच्चन । छन्हु ब्रम्हां तःधंगु अपराध याःगु जुयाः महाद्यः नं व न्यागःगु छ्यो ध्येना बिल । ब्रम्हा धाःसा प्रेत जुयाः च्वनेमाल । ब्रम्हायागु छ्यो ध्यंगु जुयाः महाद्यःयात ब्रम्हहत्या दोष लगेजुल । महाद्यःयात



नां काये मज्जुगु रोगं कल । महाद्यःला कुरूप जुयावन । थःगु कुरूपता खनाः महाद्यः तसक्कं ग्यानाः भयभित जुया बिज्यात । वहे भयभित रूपय् भीरु अर्थात भैरबयागु रूप जूवन । ब्रम्हायात प्रेतजुनी मोक्ष यायेगु व महाद्यःयात ब्रम्ह हत्या पाप दोष निवारण यायेगु सामर्थ्य योगिनी गण (अष्टमातृका) याके जक दयाच्चन । योगिनी गण पाखे ब्रम्हायात प्रेत जुनी मुक्त व महाद्यःयात नं कुरूप रोग पाखे मुक्त बियेगु ज्या याना बिज्याःगुलिं योगिनी गणतयत् भैरब रूपि महाद्यः नं सुधापान याकाः सम्पूर्ण योगिनीगणपित तृप्त याका बिज्यात । अनलि लिपा भैल द्यः थः नं भयभित मजुसें शत्रुतय्गु निम्तिं भयंकर जुयाः भक्ततयत् अभय दान बिसे बिज्यात । योगिनी गणतयत् तृप्त याकूगु कारण योगिनी गण भैरबप्रति आशक्ति जूवन । अथे जुयाः अष्टमातृका गण ब्रम्हाणी, माहेश्वरी, कौमारी, बैष्णवी, बाराही, इद्रायणी, चामुण्डा, महालक्ष्मी शक्तियात अष्ट भैरबयागु अवतार असितांग भैरब संहार भैरब व भीषण भैरबयागु प्रेमाभावं तृप्त याना बिज्याःगु खः । ख्वपय् जुइगु बिस्काः जात्रा नं भैरबयागु हे प्रमुख जात्रा खः । नवदुर्गा नाच पाखे नं गण नायक भैरब हे जुयाच्चनी । ये हाथु द्यः धकाः खेव भैरबयात हे जात्रा यानाच्चंगु दु ।

मेगु छगू न्हयपुस्से च्वंगु खँ छु धाःसा भीसं दँय् दसं न्यायेकाच्चंगु यैया पुन्हिबलय् दयेकीगु पुलुकिसीयात लुमंकेगु खःसा व पुलु अथवा सुयात नं भैलद्यःया प्रतिक मानेयाई । वाय् मनू उईबलय् प्रयोग जुइगु सुयात श्मशान भैरबयागु प्रतिक वाय् सापारु बलय् प्रयोग जुइगु ताहा साया नेकु सुयागु दयेकिगु खः । उकि जन्मं निसे मृत्यु पर्यन्त तकं सु यागु प्रयोग जुयाच्चंगु दु । इन्द्र महाराजया बाहाँ ऐरावत (पुलुकि) पुलुयाम्ह दयेकिगु जुया पुलुयात नेवाः संस्कृतिई भैल द्यःया स्वरूप मानेयाःगुलिं इन्द्र द्यः व भैरब द्यः दथुइ स्वापू दु धाये छिं । अले भैल द्यः व जल नाप नं सम्बन्ध खने दु । वा वयेकिम्ह द्यः इन्द्र जक मखु महाद्यः नं खः उकिं “हर हर महादेव ...” धयाः वा वयेकेगु लागि प्रार्थना यायेगु चलन यद्यपि दु । भैरब द्यः धयाम्ह महाद्यःया हे थःगु अवतार जूगु जुयाः वा (जल) व भैलः द्यःया स्वापू दु ।

भैलः द्यः तान्त्रि द्यः जुगुलिं भोग बलि नं चले जू । उकिं खड्ग धयागु सुरक्षाया प्रतिक मानेयानाः थ्वयात भैल द्यः धकाः पुज्यायेगु चलन दु । तन्त्र शास्त्रय् खड्गयात भैरबया छगू रूपय् वर्णन यानातःगु दु । भैरबयात स्तुति यानाः खड्ग पुज्यानाः

भैरबयाके आज्ञा कयाः जीव भोग बियेगु चलन दु । उकिं आगं द्यः दुगु थासय् चिकिहाकःगु, ताहाकःगु खड्गत तयाः भैरबया स्वरूपय् स्थापना यानाः पुज्याना तई । थुलि जक मखु बिभिन्न थासय् तयातःगु शिलापत्र नं खड्गयागु हे प्रतिकय् च्वयातःगु दु । थुकिया अर्थ - थःपिसं किर्तिया निम्ति, द्यःया नामं बियातगु जग्गा जमिन, छेँ, नगद, हीरा मोति सुनानं बांमलागु मिखा, ब्वल धासा, मति स्यंकल धाःसा व हे खड्ग रूपी भैलःद्यःनं छगुं नास याइ न्हिं, धयागु ख्याच्चः नं खः । उकिं भैरब धयाम्ह भीगु सुरक्षां निसे मोक्ष तकं यानाबिइम्ह ईष्टदेव खः ।

तान्त्रिक हिसाबं स्वयेगु खःसा भैरब धयाम्ह सर्वव्यापी, सर्वशक्तिमान द्यः खः । “योगिनीछवय् दीपिका” ग्रन्थ पाखे च्वयातःगु छु धाःसा महाद्यःया स्वतन्त्रय् शक्ति (इच्छा शक्ति) हे छगू माध्यम खः गुकिं थ्व संसारयात बिचित्र याना बियेफु । व विचित्र रंग खनाः महाद्यः प्रशन्न जुयाच्चना बिज्याई । व बिचित्र रूपय् दुने शालिन सुख, शान्तयागु चमत्कारी फुक्कं शिव स्वरूप याना बिज्याईगु खःसा, ध्वंसात्मक, प्रहारात्मक, शत्रु नाशक शक्तियागु प्रयोग धाःसा भैरबयागु स्वरूप कयाः याना बिज्याई धकाः उल्लेख याना तःगु दु । थ्व हे तान्त्रिक ग्रन्थय् दुने योगिनी गण (अष्टमातृका) यागु शक्तिया प्रभावं थ्व संसार संचालन जुयाच्चंगु खः धकाः ब्याख्या यानातःगु नं दु । जिं न्हाचः हे च्वये धुन कि अष्टमातृकायात निर्वाध मतिना याइम्ह भैलःद्यः हे खः ।

भैरब बिज्ञानयात ब्वनेगु खःसा भैरब शक्ति भीगु दुने हे दु । जव इन्द्रियत मिखा, न्हाय्, न्हाय्पं, मे छयंगू अन्तमुखी अर्थात पिने मखु दुने स्वयेफई प्राण वायु व अपान वायु गति सुसुम्नानाडी पाखे हे बिलिन जूवनी तब पुरा शक्तियागु उदय जुयाः भैरबीनाप अभिन्न जुयाच्चम्ह भैरबयागु स्वरूप दर्शन जुई व थः हे भैरबयागु रूपय् सिद्ध जुयावनी । गथे कि फंपियाम्ह थकू जुजु पचली भैरबया रूपय् सिद्ध जुया वंगु भीसं स्यूगु हे खँ खः ।

अन्तय्, भीसं दैनिक जीवनय् हनाच्चंगु द्यः पूजाविधि नं अन्तत्वगत्वा मनूयात द्यःया रूपय् सिद्ध यायेगु छगू साधना खः । तर थ्व पूर्वक यायेमाः, थुईकाः सिइकाः यायेमाः । “अहं ब्रम्हाष्मी” अर्थात ब्रम्हशक्ति थुकी दुने हे दु । थ्व खंयात नेवाः संस्कृतिई बांलाक्क छ्येलातःगु खनेदु ।

भाजु बासव राजौपाध्याय नेवाः संस्कृति व तन्त्र बिज्ञानया अनुसन्धानकःमिया लिसैं च्वमि वं खः ।
अमेरिकाय् वय्कलं नेवाः पुरोहित जुयाः दक्क बिधि ब्यबहार न्हयाका वयाच्चंगु दु । थौं कन्हय् वय्कः वर्ल्ड नेवाः अर्गनाइजेसन, अमेरिका च्याप्टरया फ्याँज्जै जुया दी ।



प्रत्येक समुदायया जीवन शैली हनेगु थःगु हे पहः दइ । बिस्कं पहः कथं हनाच्वंगु जीवनशैली हे बुलुहुं अज्याःगु समुदायया संस्कार व संस्कृति जुयाः पिज्वइगु खः । गुलिं समुदायया संस्कृति तःजिगु जुइसा गुलिं सामान्य जक जुइ । अफ् गुलिं समुदायया संस्कार व संस्कृति तसकं व्यापक जुयाच्वंगु दइ । जीवन व जगतया दर्शन कथं अज्याःगु संस्कार व संस्कृतिया परिचय बियाच्वंगु दइ । अज्याःगु हे छगू तःधंगु संस्कृति व संस्कार दुगु समुदाय खः, भी नेवाःत । नेवाःतय् प्रत्येक संस्कारयात थुइकेगु थःगु हे दर्शन दु । संस्कृतियात न्हयब्वयेगु थःगु हे दर्शन दु । थुकीयात नेवाः दर्शन कथं नं कायेगु याः ।

नेवाःत बुसां निसं सीबलय् तक यायेमाःगु थीथी संस्कार दु । अज्याःगु फुक्कं संस्कार भीसं छांय यायेमाः धइगु नेवाः दर्शन कथं थःगु हे मान्यता दु । नेवाःतय्सं हनाच्वंगु थीथी नखः-चखः, संस्कृति, जात्रा-पर्व फुक्कसिया थःथःगु महत्व दु । नेवाःतय्सं ई व मौसम कथं नइगु नसाः, थाइगु बाजं आदि आदिया थःगु विशिष्ट महत्व व अर्थ दु । उकी नेवाः समुदायया संस्कार व संस्कृतिया थःगु बिस्कंया म्हासिकाः दु ।

मदुम्ह संस्कृतिबिद् बलदेव जुजुया कथं नेवाः संस्कृतिइ जीवनयात गथे यानाः न्हयाः वनेगु धइगु दार्शनिक सिद्धान्त दु । अज्याःगु सिद्धान्तं भीत बाँलागु जीवनया लँ कयेनाच्वंगु दु । केवल भी उकीयात थुइके आवश्यक जू ।

नेवाः समुदाय दुने भाय् ल्हाइपिं म्हो जुयाच्वंसां संस्कृति हनीपि अफ् नं आपाः दनी । संस्कृतिया तःमि नेवाःत थौं नं जात्रा, पर्व, नखः प्रति उलि हे रूचि तयाः हनेगु यानाच्वंगु दु । न्हूगु पुस्ताय् नं संस्कृति प्रतिया मोह खनेदु । अथे खःसां संस्कृति हनेगु, जीवन दर्शन नाप स्वानाच्वंगु संस्कारया ज्याखँ यायेगु तरिका धाःसा पानाच्वंगु दु । संस्कृति हनाच्वंगु ला दु तर थुकी नाप स्वानाच्वंगु दार्शनिक पक्षयात धाःसा थुइकेगु कुतः जुयाच्वंगु मदु । नखःचखःयात केवल न्हयइपुकेगु रूपं जक कयाच्वंगु दु ।

हिलावनाच्वंगु संस्कार व संस्कृति



अरमीत मल्ल

नेपाः

इहि जक मखु कय्तापुजायात ब्रतवन्ध, मचा जंकुयात अन्नप्राशन, ज्याः जंकुयात भिमरथारोहण, सापारुयात गाईजात्रा, बिस्काः जात्रायात बिस्केट जात्रा, गथांमुगःयात गथेमंगल धकाः नां हिलावंगु दु ।

नां हे हिलाः मेमेगु नां तयेगु तक ज्या जुयाच्वंगु दु । गथेकि इहि यायेगु नेवाःतय् थःगु हे मौलिक परम्परा खः । थुकीया दार्शनिक पक्षत यक्व दु । नेवाःतय्सं हे शुरू याःगु थुगु नखः थौं खसकरण जुयावंगु दु । इहि आः बेल बिवाह जुयाबिउगु दु । स्वयम नेवाःतय्सं तक थुकीयात इहि धायेगु त्वःताः च्वंगु तसकं बिडम्बनापूर्ण अवस्था दु । सुनां इहि याये हे म्वाः उमिसं छुना बिउगु नां हे नेवाःतय् निति प्रिय जुया बिउगु दु । इहि जक मखु कय्तापुजायात ब्रतवन्ध, मचा जंकुयात अन्नप्राशन, ज्या जंकुयात भिमरथारोहण, सापारुयात गाईजात्रा, बिस्काः जात्रायात बिस्केट जात्रा, गथांमुगःयात गथेमंगल धकाः नां हिलावंगु दु ।

नेवाःतय्सं हनाच्वंगु नखः नाप संस्कारया नामय् नं थःथःगु मौलिक अर्थ दु । तर नांया खसकरण जुयावनाच्वंगु धइगु भीसं संस्कृति पक्षयात थुइके मफयाच्वंगु खः । हरेक नांया लिउने अर्थ दइ । नां हे मेगु जुइवं अन सुलाच्वंगु दार्शनिक महत्वयात भीसं ल्युने त्वःता न्हयाःवनाच्वंगु जक जुइ । भीसं थुइके मफयाच्वंगु छगू पक्ष थ्वहे खः ।



शिकागो नेवाः

मेखे भीगु जीवनय् यानाच्वंगु थीथी संस्कारया नं थःगु हे महत्व दु । गथेकि बुद्धिया इलय् खँ सगं बीगुया थःगु अर्थ दु । तर खँ सगं स्वयां केक तायेगु प्रति थौं मनूत आकर्षित जुयाच्वंगु दु । चथाः हनेगु पलेसा तीजय् रमभम यायेत लालयित जुयाच्वंगु दु । इहिपाया इवलय् ग्वय् छ्वयेगु स्वयां इंगेजमेन्ट याये न्ह्याः । लैका चीगु धइगु थौंकन्हय् म्हो जुइधुकल । इहिपाया इलय् मेहेन्दीया इभेन्ट यायेगु अप्वयाच्वन । धौबजि नकेगु पलेसा बेबी सावर यायेगु धेधेबल्लाः जुइ ।

थ्व सकतां भीगु संस्कृति व संस्कारय् वयाच्वंगु हिउपाः खः । भीसं मेपिनिगु संस्कृति व संस्कारयात नं नालाच्वंगु प्रति चिउताः मखु । थ्व धैगु सह-अस्तित्वया भावना कथं यायेगु यानाच्वनागु खः । थुकी बाँमलागु पक्ष मदु । तर तसकं चिउताःया विषय अज्याःगु सह-अस्तित्वया भावनाय् थःगु मौलिक संस्कृतियात धाःसा बुलहुँ त्वःता वनाच्वनागु प्रति खः । भीगु न्ह्यःने थौया तःधंगु हाथा थ्वहे खः ।

थौं भीगु संस्कार व संस्कृतिइ वयाच्वंगु हिउपाःयात

मनूतय्सं 'ग्लोबलाइजेशन'या लिच्वः धायेगु याः । पक्कां मेगू संस्कृतियात नं भीसं नाला कयाः हनाच्वंगु पक्ष थुकीया छगू ब्वः जुइफु । तर भीगु थःगु मौलिक परम्परा, संस्कृति व संस्कारय् वयाच्वंगु हिउपाःया प्रमुख कारण धइगु भीसं भीगु 'नेवाः दर्शन'यात ल्वमंकाच्वंगु खः । न्हूपुस्ताय् थुकीया बारे ज्ञान मदुगुलिं नं जुइफु । मुख्य खँ धइगु भीगु दर्शनय् भीगु संस्कार व संस्कृतिया महत्व छु खः धकाः ध्वाथुइकेमफुगुलिं हे थौया समस्या वयाच्वंगु खः ।

मदुम्ह संस्कृतिबिद् जुजुं धयादी थें नेवाः संस्कार व संस्कृति दुने जीवन गुकथं न्ह्याः वनेगु धइगु दार्शनिक महत्व दु, गुकिं भीतः बांलागु जीवनया लँ क्येनाच्वंगु दु । केवल भीसं उकीयात थुइके आवश्यक जू । यदि भीसं थज्याःगु दार्शनिक पक्षयात थुइका यंकेफुसा भीगु संस्कृति व संस्कारयात कालान्तर तक जीवन्त रूपं ल्यंका तयेफइ । भीगु संस्कृति व संस्कारयात जीवन्त तयातयेफुसा जक भीसं नेवाः जुयाःया गौरव यायेगु थाय् दइ ।

भाजु अस्मीत मल्ल नैपालभाषाया पत्रकार खः ।

वय्कलं नियमित रूपय् थीथी पत्रपत्रिकाय् च्वसू च्वयादी । नापं वय्कलं बाखं नं च्वयादी ।



झन्ड्या सिंतुना
नेपाल सम्बत ११३९ या
लसताय् सकल नेपाःमिपिन्त मिन्तुना !
Happy New Year
Nepal Sambat 1139



Dr. Ujwal Tuladhar and Dr. Pragya Dhaubhadel
Pennsylvania, USA



थौं स्वनिगलं पिने न्हयय्गू हे प्रदेशया मू नगर दुने नेवाःत दु । नेवाःत न्हयाथाय् वना च्वसां पुचः मुनाः हे दयेकाः च्वनीगु, ब्यापार यायेगु, भिंघः गणेद्यः स्वनीगु, व लाखे प्याखँ लहुइकीगुलिं स्वनिगः पिनेया नगर निर्मातापिं नेवाःत हे खः ।

हिरण्यलाल श्रेष्ठ

नेपाः



नेवाः सु थें, गुकथं न्हयज्याना च्वन

नेवाःत नेपाःया आदिवासीत मध्ये दकले पुलांपिं थःगु हे सभ्यता व म्हसिकादुगु जाति खः । थ्व जातिया नां नेपाः देया नां लिसें स्वाना च्वंगु दु । इतिहास हिरामणि बाबुराम आचार्यया कथं, “किरात परिवारया छगू समूह नेवार जातिया शासकतसें शासन याःगु राज्यया नां नेपाल जूगु खः, वहे नेवार जाति कालान्तरय् नेवाः जुल ।”^१

संस्कृतिबिद सत्यमोहन जोशीया कथं “नेपाल मण्डल स्वनिगःया आदिवासी नेवाःतसें कर्पीनगु सिर्जनशील प्रतिभाया माध्यमं बागमती सभ्यता बलंकाः नेपाःदेयात सांस्कृतिक सम्पदाय् तःमि याना वःगु जुल । थौं वहे सत्यतथ्ययात वाःचायेकाः बिश्व संस्था यूनेस्को नेपाल मण्डल स्वनिगलय् च्वंगु न्हयगू सांस्कृतिक सम्पदा स्थल, हनुमान ध्वाखाया लाय्कू लागा, यलया लाय्कू लागा, खपया लाय्कू लागा, चाँगु नारायणया लागा, पशुपति क्षेत्र लागा, बौद्धया खास्ति लागा, स्वयम्भू लागायात बिश्व अतिकं च्वन्हयाना च्वंगु संस्कृति सम्पदा स्थल धकाः नाला कयाः बिश्व संस्कृति सम्पदाया घलखय् दुने दुथ्याकूगु जुल । थुकिं यानाः नेवाःतय्गु जक मखु, नेपाः देया व सकल नेपाःमितय्गु हे तःधंगु प्रतिष्ठा, महिमा व गरिमा भः भः धायेकूगु जुल ।”^२

पदम श्रेष्ठ “नेवाः” सफुती थथे धया तल - “वर्तमान पूर्व मेची, पश्चिम महाकाली, उत्तर हिमाल अले दक्षिण दशगजा दुने च्वनीपिं न्हयागु हे जात व धर्मया जूसां नेपाली धाई । अथे हे नेपाल एकिकरण न्हयो नेपाःगाः स्वनिगःयात

नेपाल व नेपाल दुने च्वनीपिं न्हयागु हे जात, धर्मावलम्बी जूसां नेपाल वा नेवाः धाइगु खः ।”^३

थौं स्वनिगलं पिने न्हयय्गू हे प्रदेशया मू नगर दुने नेवाःत दु । नेवाःत न्हयाथाय् वना च्वसां पुचः मुनाःहे दयेका च्वनीगु, ब्यापार यायेगु, भिंघः, गणेद्यः स्वनीगु, व लाखे प्याखँ लहुइकीगुलिं स्वनिगः पिनेया नगर निर्मातापिं नेवाःत हे खः ।

नेपाल पिने ल्हासाय् ब्यापार याःवनीपिं बासँ च्वनीगु थासय् नेवाःतय् मिखा हैं दु उगु बिकसित जुयाः थौंया शिगात्से नगु जूगु खः । अथे हे भारतय् जुकाः ल्हासाय् ब्यापार याःवनीगु लँपु कालिंगपौङ्ग नगरया बिकास नं नेवाःतसें याःगु खः । इण्डोनेशिया बिश्वया तधंगु बोखुदोर चैत्य नेपालया नेवाः कलाकार गुणधर्मया नेतृत्वय् सन् ७५० पाखे वनाः दयेकूगु खः ।^४ चीनया बेइजिंग वउकाइसानय् श्वेत चैत्य नेपालया नेवाः कलाकारत अरनिकोया नेतृत्वय् अन सन् १२६० पाखे तिब्बत अन उखे वनाः निर्माण याःगु खः ।^५

काजी भीम मल्ल तिब्बत वनाः ३२ कोठी (ब्यापारी पुचः) चाय्केगु, नेपालय् छापेयागु मुद्रा छेलेमाःगु, भुटान सिक्किम व भारतलिसेया तिब्बती ब्यापार नेपालया लँपु जुकाः यायेमाःगु सर्तत दुगु सन्धि १६४९ यानाः नेपाल पिने ब्यापार ब्यवसाय बलंकाः थःत नेपाःयात न्हापांम्ह आर्थिक कूटनीतिज्ञ साबित यात ।^६

१ हिरण्यलाल श्रेष्ठ, “नेवार समुदाय” ने. सं. ११२१ पृष्ठ -१

२ सत्यमोहन जोशीया भिन्तुना पौ बिश्व नेवाः संगठन हलिं नेवाः लुमन्ति पौ, पृष्ठ (i) ने. सं. ११३८

३ पदम श्रेष्ठ “नेवाः समाज, ने. सं. ११२५, पृष्ठ

४ रत्न सुन्दर शाक्य, बोरोकु महाचैत्य” पृष्ठ - ३९, ४०

५ Hiranya Lal Shrestha “Sixty years of dynamic partnership” page 210

६ हिरण्यलाल श्रेष्ठ “हिमाल छिचोल्ने रेसम मार्ग” २०१७ साल, पृष्ठ - २२



श्री ५ पृथ्वीनारायण शाह नं स्वनिगः त्याके धुंका देशया नां गोर्खा मधासे नेपाल हे धाल, राजधानी गोर्खाय मयंकुसे स्वनिगःलय तल । नेवाः कुमारीया ल्हाःतं टीका कायेगु यात व इन्द्रजात्रा (जयौ पुन्हि) या निरन्तरता बिइगु यानाः नेवाःतय संस्कृतियात नालाकाल । राणात वयालि प्रधानमन्त्री श्री ३ जुयां नेपाल संबत पलेसा बिक्रम संबत छयेल । नेपाल भाषात नेवारी भाषा धायेगु यात । नेवाः भिक्षुपि देशं पितिना छोल । भेदभाव, दमनचक्र राणा शासनकालय विशेषता हे जुल । राणा शासनया बिरुद्ध संघर्ष यानाः न्हापा शहीद जूपि प्यम्ह मध्ये धर्मभक्त, शुक्रराज, गंगालाल स्वम्ह नेवाःत हे खः । २००७ साल फागुण ७ गते प्रजातन्त्र वल । रैती मखुसे, नेपाली जनतां नागरिक हैसियत प्राप्त यात । तथापि नेपाल संबतयात राज्य मान्यता बिइकेत नेपाल भाषायात राष्ट्रया भाषा कथं थाय बिइकेत नेवाःतसे ताहाकः संघर्ष यात । पञ्चायत ब्यवस्थां नं थ्व स्वीकार मयात । २०४७ सालय बहुदल पुनः स्थापना जुयालि सैद्धान्तिकरूपं समानता प्राप्त जुल । ब्यवहारिक रूपं नेपाल संबतया संस्थापक शंखधर साख्वायात नेपाल सरकारया मन्त्रिपरिषदं २०५६ मंसिर २३ गते राष्ट्रिय बिभूति कथं मान्यता बिल ।^७

गणतन्त्र वये धुंकालि न्हूगु नेपालया संविधान २०७२ स सकल मातृभाषातयत राष्ट्रभाषा कथं मान्यता बिल । (धारा ६) प्रत्येक ब्यक्ति व समुदाययात थःथःगु भाय छेलेगु हक बिल (धारा ३२) नेपाल राष्ट्रयात "बहुजातिया बहुभाषिक, बहु धार्मिक, ... धकाः (धारा ३) संबैधानिक रूपं परिभाषायात ।^८

उगु गणतन्त्रात्मक संविधानया धारा १४ कथं गैरआवासीय नेपालीतयत आर्थिक सामाजिक व संस्कृति अधिकार भोग याये दइ कथं गैर आवासीय नागरिकता प्रदान यात । मतदानया राजनीतिक अधिकार बाहेक मेगु अधिकारत प्राप्त जुल । थुकथं बिश्वया न्ह्याथाय च्वंसां

नेपाली हे जुई अमिगु नेपाललिसेया स्वापुइ निरन्तरता दैगु जुल । उकिं संसार भरिया नेवाःतयनं नेपाललिसेया स्वापू ल्यंदनिगु जुल । नेवाःतय च्यूताः एनआरएनयात, अमिगु च्यूताः नेपालयात प्राप्त जुल ।

तर ब्यवहारय असमानता व बिभेद ल्यं दनिगुलिं जनजातित लिसें मधेशीत लिसे, दलितलिसे नापं जानाः नेवाःतय बाहुल्य दुगु नं ३ या राजधानी स्वनिगःलं पिने तयेगु, नेवाःयात मुख्य मन्त्री मबिइगु, प्रदेशया नां नेपाल मण्डल व ताम्सालिङ स्वानाः मतदयेगु षडयन्त्र जुयाच्चंगु दु । समान ब्यवहारया धकाः निरन्तर सः तया वःगु दु । न्हापा तराईलय मौजा (जग्गा) दुपि प्रतिष्ठित व सम्पन्न जुइगु, थौकन्हे स्वनिगः दुने बंगला, छँ दुपि प्रतिष्ठित व सम्पन्न जुइगु, तर नेवाःतय गुठी जग्गा बाहेक मेगु खाली जग्गा मदये धुंकूगुलिं गुठी बिधेयक हल । नेवाःतय संस्कृति न्ह्याकेगु मूल आधार गुठी जग्गा हडप यायेत स्वल । सकल नेवाःत बिरोधय दनाः बिशाल प्रदर्शन, प्रतिरोध याःगुलिं उगु हाकुगु बिधेयक लित कायेत बाध्य जुल । न्हूगु पुस्ताया नेवाःत नापं सडकय क्वाहाँ वया थःगु संस्कृति म्वाकेत याःगु प्रयास च्वछाये बहःजू । नेवाःत थःगु आर्थिक, सामाजिक व संस्कृति हकया निम्ति सचेत, जागरूक व संगठित जूगुलि नेवाः म्हासिका तनीमखु धैगु निश्चित खने दत ।

नेपाल पिने वनाच्चपि नेवाःतसें नं नेवाः गुठी दयेका सचेत, जागरूक व संगठित जुयाः नेपाल संबत हनेगु म्हपूजा यायेगु थः मचातयत मां भाय स्यनेगु कुतः याना च्वंगुलिं यानाः नेवाः म्हासिका तनी मखु धैगु आशा व बिश्वास ब्वलंगु दु । देश दुने व बिदेशय च्वपि सकल नेवाः छप्पं छधी जुया नेवाः म्हासिकाया मतप्वाः (चिराग) मदिकक च्याका तये फयेमा । बिश्व मानव सभ्यतायात नेवाः सभ्यतापाखे थुकथं हे योगदान जुई ।

७ गोरखापत्र, २०५६ मंसिर २४ गते

८ नेपालको संविधान, २०७२ को उल्लेखित धाराहरू

भाजु हिरण्यलाल श्रेष्ठ नेपाःया क्मह बरिष्ठ परराष्ट्रबिज्ञ खः । वय्कः थी थी दैया राजदुत नं जुयादी धुंकूगु दु । नेपाल भाषा साहित्य स्थलय वय्कःया न्हापां पिदंगु निबन्ध 'दैव' सितु पत्रिकाया ल्याः १७ नं. सं. १०८७ सं पिदंगु खः ।



गुथि बिधेयकं हःगु हलचल

डा. रेशन श्रेष्ठ

मेरिलायण्ड, अमेरिका

ल्याय्मह पुस्तां गुथि धाल कि ल्वापु जुइगु थाय् जूगुलिं वने मयः धकाः बितृष्णा जुयाच्वंपिं खः सांतबि गुथिया सकारात्मक पक्षत प्रचार जुया वनेवं गुथिपाखें थः पिन्त सुशील, सुसंस्कृत व सफल मनू जुइत उवाहालि जुइगु खँ महसुस याना हल ।

सन २०१९ या जुन ला गुथि बिधेयक बिरुद्ध नेपाल जुरूक्क दनावःगु ई खः । नेपाल सरकारं गुथि व्यवस्थापन यायेत धकाः हःगु नियम बिनियमया बिधेयक बिरुद्ध नेपाःमि, मुलतः नेवाःत असहमत जुसँ स्वस्फुर्त बिरोधय् कुहाँ वल । त्वाःत्वालं, बस्ति बस्तिं नेवाःत थःहे जानाः थःगु पहिचानया चिं धिमे बाजं ज्वनाः सतकय् वयाः सः प्चकूगु खः ।

गुथि बिधेयक बिरुद्ध थथे स्वस्फुर्त आन्दोलनं नेपाल जुरूक्क दना वयाः फिब्वःख्यःया मन्दलाय् अपार मनू मुनेवं छगू अभूतपुर्व हलचल वल । गुथि बिधेयकया समर्थनय् हाला जूपि सातुपुतु वंक ग्यायेमाल । उलि जक मखु, थ्व घटनां याना राजनीतिक परिवर्तन वयेत्यंगु खःकि धकाः नं हलचल जुल । जनसमर्थन मदयाः इतःमितः कनाच्वंपि राजनैतिक पुचःपि नं थ्व गुथि बिधेयक बिरोधी जनप्रदर्शनया फाइदा कयाः हलचल हयेगु कुतः यात ।

गुथि बिधेयक वये न्हयः नेवाः समाजय् दुने गुथि छगू जीवनपद्धतिया अंग जुयाः प्यपुना च्वंसांतबि गुथिया बारे बुज्जुक धारणा धाःसा सकारात्मक मजू । सम्पदा व संस्कृति प्रति संवेदनशील चेतना दुपि छपुचः मनूतसँ गुथिया बारे सकारात्मक विश्लेषण व तारीफ यानाः च्वसूत च्वयातःगु दुसांतबि गुथि धाल कि भव्य न्यायेकेगु छगू खर्चिलो पुरातन संस्कार धयागु आमधारणा दु । गुथि धाल कि अय्लाः थ्व त्वनाः ल्वापु याइपिनिगु अखडा धयागु आमधारणा दु । गुथि धाल कि मेहनति मनूतय्गु हिचःति कमाइ गुथिभाग कयाः मोजमस्ति याइपिनिगु पुचः धयागु आमधारणा दु । गुथि धाल कि नातिकुति रितिथितिया खँय् किचकिच यानाः पुरातन संकीर्णता ब्येगु थाय् धायेगु आमधारणा दु ।



गुथिया बारे च्वय् न्हयथना थें समाजय् दइच्चंगु नकारात्मक धारणा गुथि बिधेयक आन्दोलनया इवल्य् यक्व हे ह्यूपाः वःगु दु । व ह्यूपाःया हलचल पाखे यक्वसिया ध्यान वंगु मदु । समाजय् गुथिया बारे व गुथि आन्दोलन न्हापा व लिपा नजर दृष्टिकोण हिलावंगु दु ।

इतिहास कुलाः स्वत धाःसा बुँइ ज्या याइपि किसानपिन्त बुँया अधिकारं बज्चित यायेत गुथि दर्ज यायेगु ज्या सामन्तितसे यानातःगु खः धकाः राजनैतिक दाबि गुथि बिधेयक आन्दोलन न्हयः जुयाच्चंगु खः । गुथि बिधेयक आन्दोलन लिपा स्पष्ट जुल कि अजाःगु बिचार तथ्य मखुसँ गुथिया नामय् तयातःगु बुँयात निजि स्वामित्वय् यंकाः अनं लिपा बुँ मियाः नये पल्के थूपिन्सं हवलाच्चंगु फय्गं खँ जक खः ।

गुथि छु खः, गुथिया ज्या छु खः, गुथि सञ्चालन गथे जुइ, छु छु याना गुथिज्या न्हयाकातइ, थजाःगु खँ नेपाःया शासकवर्गपिन्सं च्यूताः बाँलाक मतः । गुथिया निती धकाः दयेकातःगु गुथिसंस्थान निसँ थी थी नियम विनियमत स्वत धाःसा अन अधिकांश गुथिया बुँया खँ जक दुथ्यानाच्चंगु दु ।



बुँया ब्यवस्था यायेगु पक्ष बाहेक मेमेगु पक्षया सवाल्य गुथियात लुमंका: नियम नीति दयेका:त:गु लुइके थाकु । गुथि बिधेयक आन्दोलन लिपा शासकवर्गपिन्सं गुथिबारे छुं हे मस्यू धयागु खँ भण्डाफोर जुयाबिल ।

गुथि संस्थानया दस्तावेज्य च्वयात:गु दु - 'गुथि जात्रा न्ह्याकी' । तर थ्व खँ गलत बयान खः । वास्तव्य 'जात्रा न्ह्याकेत गुथि दयेका:त:गु खः । थ्व निगू खँ छगू हे खःला ? मखु । पा: । थौं सिबे ५५ दँ न्ह्यवनिसें सञ्चालित जुयाच्चंगु अधिकारप्राप्त सरकारी निकाय हे थथे गुथिया आधारभूत मान्यता हे पाय्छि मजुइक न्ह्यानाच्चंगुलिं याना: गुथिया बारे भ्रम जुइका च्वनेमाल धका: गुथि बिधेयक आन्दोलन लिपा स्पष्ट जुल ।

आधुनिकताया नामय बिदेशं दुतह:गु बिचारधाराया ब: कया: यानात:गु बिश्लेषण गुथियात जबरजस्ती सामन्ती व पुलाँगु चलनया अवशेष कथं जक स्वयेगु यात । गुथि धयागु छु खः छु मखु धयागु खँय बहस हे बाँलाकक मजुनि । शोषक व शोषित वर्ग, नाफा व नोक्सान थें जा:गु चिब्या:गु आधुनिक दायराय गुथि थें जा:गु विराट समाजकल्याणया खँपु न्ह्येनीमखु । अथे जूसां व हे चिब्या:गु दायराय लिक्कुंका: जबरजस्ती गुथिया विश्लेषण याना बिइगु क्रमयात गुथि बिधेयक आन्दोलन दिकाबिल ।

गुथि नेवा: समाजय २००० दँ सिबे न्हापां निसें अस्तित्वय दु धयागु मान्यता दु । लिच्छविकालया गुथिया खँ प्रमाण हे ल्यं दनि । व इलय हे जिम्मेवारी कर्तव्य व अधिकारया ब्याख्या दयेधुंकूगु गुथि वसिबे यक्व शताब्दि न्ह्यव: निसें न्ह्यानाव:गु खः धका: थुइकेत थाकु मजु । नेवा: सभ्यताया मू हाग: व दु - क्वँय कथं गुथि न्ह्यानाच्चन । नेपा:या मेमेगु समुदाय दुने नं गुथि दु, इमिगु गुथिया प्रेरणास्रोत नं नेवा: समाजया गुथि हे खः धका: दाबि भीगु दु । नेवा: जीवनपद्धति व संस्कृतिया अभिन्न अंग जुयाच्चंगु गुथि थुलि ब्यापक दु कि आधुनिक जमानाय नं सकल नेवा:तसें गुथि परम्परा नाला: हे वइच्चंगु दु । अमेरिका, क्यानाडा, बेलायत, अष्ट्रेलिया, यूरोप, जापान, कोरिया, मध्यपूर्व आदि थासय हलिन्यंक थ्यपि नेवा:त नं गुथि परम्परा नालावइच्चंगु दु । थ्व खँया प्रचार गुथि बिधेयक आन्दोलनया इवल्य जुयाबिल ।

गुथि धाल कि धार्मिक, सामाजिक, राजगुथि, निजिगुथि धका ३-४ ताजि जक दु धयागु आमधारणा गुथि बिधेयक आन्दोलन न्ह्य: खः । गुथियात सामन्ती अवशेष धका: मन्त्रीस्तरं कुंखिना हयेवं भीसं न्ह्यस: तयागु खः गुगु पत्ती गुथि सामन्ती अवशेष

जुल? नेवा: समाजय परिवारीक गुथि, द्य:गुथि, जात्रा गुथि, पुजा गुथि, सना:गुथि, भाइगुथि, सेवागुथि, कृषिगुथि, स्यंलहँवगुथि, प्राकृतिकस्रोतगुथि, पेशागतगुथि, वर्गीयगुथि, कचागुथि, तिथिगुथि, लहरबहरगुथि आदि थी थी गुथित दु । थुलिमछि गुथि दुने सामन्ति अवशेष छु छु खः ? धका: न्ह्यस: न्यनेगु अवस्था गुथि विधेयक आन्दोलनं हयाबिल ।

नेवा: जीवनय मनु बुसां निसें सिइधुंका तक नं इमिगु कर्तव्य व दायित्व गुथिया ज:खः हे जुयाच्चनी । गुथिं याना: हे जीवन सहज व सरल जुयाच्चनी । गुथिं सामुहिकताय सकल नाप मिलेजुया: ज्या सनेगु लकस दयेकिइ । बहस विवाद यायेगु स्येनाबिइ । नियम बिनियम दयेकेगु पालन यायेगु चक्र नं स्येना बिइ । गुथि धयागु छगू ब्वनेकुथि थें खः, तालिमकेन्द्र थें खः, अभिव्यक्ति स्वतन्त्रताया प्लेटफर्म नं खः । गुथिया बारे थजा:गु सकारात्मक ज्ञां यक्व हे गुथि बिधेयक आन्दोलनया इवल्य प्रचार जुया वन ।

ल्यायम्ह पुस्तां गुथि धाल कि ल्वापु जुइगु थाय जूगुलिं वने मय: धका: बितृष्णा जुयाच्चंपि ख:सां तबि गुथिया सकारात्मक पक्षत प्रचार जुया वनेवं गुथिपाखें थ:पिन्त सुशील, सुसंस्कृत व सफल मनु जुइत ग्वाहालि जुइगु खँ महसुस याना हल । गुथियात संरक्षण व संबर्द्धन यायेगु निति ल्यायम्हपि स्व:स्फुर्त आन्दोलनय कुहाँ वया: थ:पिनिगु बितृष्णा परित्याग यानाछ्व:गु चिं ब्याबिल ।

गुथि बिधेयक आन्दोलन न्ह्य: गुथिया निति फ्यानात:गु बुँयात किसान अधिकारं बज्चित यायेगु कुत: अथवा लूट कथं प्रचार जुयाच्चंगु खः । तर इतिहासय गुथिया निति करकापं बुँ काल, जबरजस्ति बुँ फ्यानाथकल, अथवा हरण यात धयागु दसू मदु । धर्मया नामय अर्थस्रोत म्हासे जुया मवनेमा धयागु भावना तया: भी हे पुर्खापिन्सं स्वस्फुर्त बुँ दान बिया: गुथिइ तैत:गु खँ गुथि बिधेयक आन्दोलन लिपा सकसिनं थुल ।





गुथिया जग्गाय् बुँज्या याइपिन्सं कूत पुलेमाः, तलसिङभाग धकाः बुँया आम्दानिबाली बच्छि गुथियारपिन्त पुलेमाः । थथे पुलेमाःगु ब्यवस्थायात 'शोषण' धकाः धाङ्गु खः । तर गुथि बिधेयक आन्दोलनया इवल्य् थथे बुँया आम्दानिबाली पुलेगु ब्यवस्था कर व बहाः पुलेगु थें खः, सम्पदा संरक्षणया निति अपरिहार्य आम्दानी स्रोत खः धयागु खँ सकसिनं थुल ।

गुथिया बुँ धयागु गुथियार व मोहिपिनि स्वामित्व दुगु बुँ खः धयागु सामाजिक मान्यतायात नं गुथि बिधेयक आन्दोलनं चुनौति बियाबिल । गुथिया बुँया वास्तविक स्वामित्व गुथि हे जक खः । गुथियार व मोहिपि गुथिया बुँया मालिक मखु, बरु गुथिया बुँ पाय्छि उपयोग यानाः गुथिया ज्याइवः निरन्तरता बियेगु जिम्मेवारी क्वबियाच्चं पि पात्रत खः धयागु पक्ष स्पष्ट जुयावल ।

गुथियार जुइगु, मोही जुइगु धैगु नं परम्पराया निरन्तरता खः । गुथिया आवश्यकता पूर्वकेत परम्परा निरन्तर बियाच्चंतले गुथियार व मोहिपिनिगु अधिकार कर्तव्य कायम जुया हे च्वनी । तर परम्परा निरन्तर मबिल धाःसा गुथियार व मोही पिन्सं कर्तव्यच्युत जूगु कायम यानाः इमिगु अधिकारं नं च्युत यायेमाः धैगु खँपु बहसय् वल । तर यदि गुथियार व मोहिपित प्रलोभनय् लाकाः वा बाध्यताय् फसे यानाः अधिकारं च्युत जुइगु लकस पिज्वल धाःसा छु जुइ धयागु खँय् नेवाः समाज आश्वस्त जुइमफुत । गुथि दुने विवाद जुयाः परम्परा संचालन जुइमफुत धाःसा सरकारं हस्तक्षेप यानाः निर्णय कायेगु धकाः गुथि बिधेयकय् तःगु प्रावधानयात नेवाः समाजं गुथि मासेयाना छ्वयेगु षडयन्त्र कथं थुइका काल ।

गुथि संस्थान पाखें तःदँ न्हयवः निसैं यानातःगु थी थी गुथि वर्गिकरण छु उद्देश्य खः धयागु खँय् नं गुथि बिधेयक आन्दोलनया इवल्य् न्हयसः दन । गुथिया वर्गिकरणया उद्देश्य गुथि ब्यवस्थापन अःपुकेगु निति मखु, बरु जटील व्यवस्था दयेकाः गुथिया बुँ बुलुहुँ मोहिभाग व तलसिङभाग छुतेयाना बियेगु, मोहि र तलसिङ निथी पाखें नं कर म्हायाः राज्यकोष जायेकेगु, अले गुथि बुँयात निजि बुँ कथं हिलाः लालपुर्जा पिकायेत ग्वहालि यानाः बुँ मिइत अःपुगु ब्यवस्था याना बियेगु उद्देश्य दु धयागु खँ बहसय् वल । थथे याना बिल कि न्याये

मिइ यायेमज्यूगु गुथि बुँ नं न्याये मिइ याये जिइ । मिइगु बुँ नेवाःतयगु स्वामित्वपाखें फुत्केयानाः आप्रवासीपिनिगु ल्हाःतय लाकेगु परिपञ्चय् गुथि संस्थानं सहकार्य यानाच्चंगु खः धयागु खँ नं गुथि बिधेयक आन्दोलनया इवल्य् बाँलाक्क बिश्लेषण जुल ।

भारतीय बिक्रम सम्बत २०४३ निसैं भारतीय बिक्रम सम्बत २०६२ दुने यक्व हे गुथिया बुँ मासेयानाः निजि बुँ कथं हिलाछ्वत धैगु तथ्यांक नं गुथि बिधेयक आन्दोलनया इवल्य् पिहाँ वल । करीब १४ लाख रोपनी गुथिया बुँ व हे निगू दशक दुने मासेजुल । जब कि अढाइ सय् दँ तक शासन याःपि शाह राणाकालया शासकतसे नं उलिमछि गुथिया बुँ मासे मयाः । गुथि संस्थान लगायत गुथि ब्यवस्थापन सम्बन्धि थी थी नियमावली व कानून दयेकाः गुथिया बुँ लुतेयानाः नेवाः स्वामित्व आप्रवासीपिन्त लःल्हायेगु ज्या जूगु खँ गुथि बिधेयक आन्दोलनया इवल्य् हे सार्वजनिक जुल ।

गुथि परम्परा धयागु सम्पदा संरक्षण सम्बर्धन जक मखु, थ्व परम्परा दुने जिवनपद्धतिया यक्व यक्व पक्ष स्वानाच्चंगु दु । अधिकांश पक्षत उपभोग, परिचालन व ब्यवस्थापन नाप सम्बन्धित जुयाच्चंगु दु । आधुनिक अर्थशास्त्रं प्रमाणित याना क्यने धुंकल कि गन उत्पादन स्रोतया उन्नत उपभोग, परिचालन व ब्यवस्थापन जुइ अन समृद्धिया ग्यारेन्टी न दइ । अवश्य नं नेवाःत न्हापां निसैं समृद्ध समुदाय खः, अले गुथि इमिगु अभिन्न सामाजिक हतियार । आधुनिक अर्थशास्त्रीय सिद्धान्त स्थापित जुइगु सिबे दलदलः दँ न्हयवःनिसैं हे गुथि मार्फत उपभोग, परिचालन व ब्यवस्थापनयात नाला काःगु जुयाः हे नेवाः समाज समृद्ध जूगु खः । थजाःगु गुथि ब्यवस्थायात न्हंकाछ्वयेगु तातुनां गुथि बिधेयक हयेत्यंगु खँ नेवाः समाजयात हाथ्या खः । गुथि बिधेयक बिरुद्ध आन्दोलनय् कुहाँ वःपि सकल नेवाःतसे थ्व दक्वं खँ न्हापा हे बाँलाक्क थुयाः आन्दोलनय् कुहाँ वःगु मखयेफु । परम्परा, सम्पदा व संस्कृति कथं गुथियात मतिना याइपि नेवाःत गुथि न्हंकाछ्वयेगु कुतः बिरुद्ध आक्रोशित जुयाः आन्दोलनय् कुहाँ वःगु खः । व हे इवल्य् जूगु बहस विवाद व विश्लेषण पाखें थप यक्व हे पक्ष स्पष्ट जुया बिल । नेवाः समाज व नेपाल देशय् हे हलचल हया बिल ।

डा. रौशन श्रेष्ठ नेवाः समाजया अर्थ राजनीति, इतिहास, वर्तमान व सामाजिक चेतनास्तरयात क्वथिइक अध्ययन यायेयःम्ह चिन्तक खः । नेपालभाषा, नेपालसंबतया पक्षय् व नेवाः समाजयात जुयाच्चंगु बिभेदया बिपक्षय् चेतना इनेगु नितिं स्वंगू दशकं मयाक निरन्तर सक्रिय जुयादीम्ह डा. श्रेष्ठ पेशागत हिसाबं छम्ह इजिजियर व बैज्ञानिक खः ।

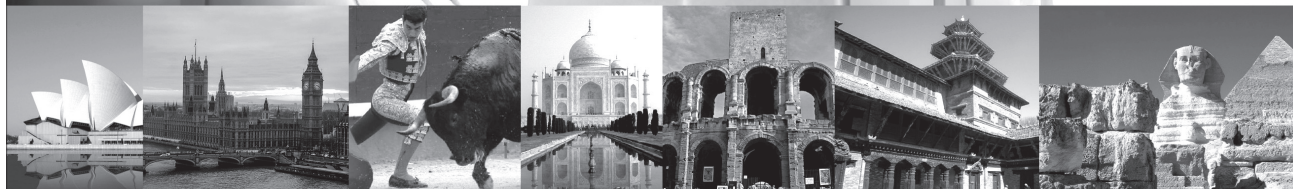


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स्वनिगः व स्वनिगःया संस्कृति

आत्मरति व ब्यक्तिवादी चरित्रं उन्मूलक जुयाः फुक्कं मानवीय श्रृजना
इश्वरया हे कृपा धकाः मजावान लिसे नुजः स्वानाः उकिया श्रय थःःहं
मकायेगु पूर्वीय चरित्रकथं प्रस्तुत जुया वयाच्चंगु नं यथार्थ हे खः ।



● हरिशरण राजोपाध्याय ●

नेपाः

बिश्वया थीथी भूभाग प्राकृत कथं मानव बसोबासया निति
स्थापित थाय्बाय् प्रकृतिया हे बरदान वा अनुग्रह धायेमाः ।
बिभिन्न कालखण्डय् जूवंगु वा जूगु प्रकृति उथलपुथलं लिपा
स्थापित भूभागया थाय्बाय् मध्ये भीगु स्वनिगः नं छगू सेल्लाःगु
उदाहरण खः । स्वनिगःया मौलिकता व वया बिशेषता धयागु
बागमती सभ्यतां पिज्वःगु संस्कृति खः । व स्वच्छन्द मौलिक
संस्कृति स्वनिगःयात थी थी कथं परिभाषित यानाच्चंगु दु ।
थौतक नं थःगु हे पहलं न्हयाना च्वंगु दु ।

थन स्वनिगः शब्दयात ब्यथलाः भाव विश्लेषण याना
स्वयेबलय्— 'स्व' धयागु स्वंगू, 'नि' धइगु भिगु, पवित्रगु, 'ग'
धइगु गाः अर्थात् निश्चित थाय् । प्यख्यरं पर्व (पहाडं) घेरे
यानाः दथुइ लानाच्चंगु भूभागयात धाइगु खः धायेगु मान्यता
नं दु । अजाःगु भूभाग द्यःतयगु जुइ । द्यःत च्वनीगु थाय्
अर्थात् छगूकथंया स्वर्गया रूप्य् स्थापित जुया वयाच्चंगु खः
धयागु छथः अध्यात्म चिन्तकतय्गु अवधारणा वा मान्यता
नं दु । उकिं स्वनिगलय् पलाः तयेगु थाय् मखु, बरू दर्शन
यायेगु पूण्यभूमि खः धकाः सँय्-समिनीतय्सं श्रद्धा यानाः सिथं
अर्थात् पहाडया च्वं च्वं जक जुइगु याना वयाच्चंगु किम्वदन्ति
नं दु । थुकिया तात्त्विक अर्थ जुइ — तालया लःयात द्यःत
बासं च्वनीगु थाय्बाय्या रूप्य् वा लःयात द्यःत भाःपियाः
तालया सिथं जक जुइगु याःगु जुइमाः धयागु क्वातुगु अनुमान
जुइ । उकथं स्वनिगः छगू अलिखित इतिहासया बाध्यताय्
अस्तित्वबोध कथं, बस्तुबोध कथं गुणगान जुयाच्चंगु दु ।
सत्य व इतिहासया व अले मिथक पात्रतय्गु प्याखंदबू थें ।

वास्तवय् स्वनिगः बागमती सभ्यताया क्वातुगु अस्तित्वकथं,
निष्ठा कथं चेतनां कयेच्याःगु सभ्यताया छगू ब्यागलं हे मान्यता
क्वबियाः धस्वानाच्चंगु नं यथार्थ हे खः । उकिया भुक्तभोगीतय्गु
संस्कृति प्राकृत, सनातन व मिथककथं परिभाषित जुयाच्चंगु

मान्यता नं दु । यद्यपि मिथक व किंवदन्ति ला मनोरम
परिकल्पनाया उपज जक खः । यथार्थ ला प्रकृति हे खः ।
वया हे दर सन्तान बिज्ञान खः । बिज्ञानया हे आधारय्
छ्येलाबुला धर्म, ब्यवहार संस्कृति जूवंगु खः ।

वागमती सभ्यताया गर्भ पिज्वःगु संस्कारगत सांस्कृतिक
नखःचखःत स्वनिगःया प्रतिनिधित्व कथं, गौरव व गर्व कथं
थौतक नं हना वयाच्चंगु दु । तर थौ व गौरव व वर्गया
पालिख्वाँयल्य् आधुनिकताया नामय् आयातित वा इतर
नेवाः संस्कृतिया गाजलं दायाच्चंगु दु । संस्कृतिया ल्याखं,
म्हसिकाया ल्याखं थ्व तसकं च्यूताया खँ खः ।

स्वनिगःया बैभवता व उकिया अर्थात् व श्रृजनाया
लागि पूर्वजपिन्सं याःगु तपस्याया पृष्ठभूमि व वया सहायक
पक्ष धइगु मिथक व बिज्ञानया सहयात्रां पिज्वःगु जुइमाः
धइगु अनुमान व सत्यता नं नापं हे न्हयानाच्चंगु दु । व
सहयात्राया संयोजन नं मानव मस्तिकया हे उपज खः ।
बौद्धिक तीक्ष्णताया प्रस्तुति नं खः । अथे नं स्वनिगःया
प्राचीनताया बिषयलय् धाःसा इतिहासकार, समाजशास्त्री,
भूगर्वबिज्ञ, नृतत्वशास्त्री, अनुसन्धातातय् दथुइ नं थी थी
कथंया बिश्लेषण व मतमतान्तरत पिब्वइतःगु खनेदु, ब्वने
दु । बैज्ञानिक, आध्यात्मिक, लौकिक, अलौकिक अनेकन
आख्यानत नं प्रस्तुत जुयाच्चंगु दु ।

वास्तवय् बस्तु निष्ठ, यथार्थ परक, गुरु गम्भीर
अले रोमाञ्चकारी कथं स्वनिगःया संस्कृति वा परम्पराया
अस्तित्व अनुश्रुति कथं ब्वलनाच्चंगु दु । अथे हे आध्यात्मिक
चिन्तकतय्गु लिच्वः कथं स्वनिगःयात भू स्वर्ग नं धायेगु
याः । उकें वहे इवल्य् देवी देवतातय्गु बासं कथं असंख्य
मठ मन्दिर, देगःतय्गु स्थापना जूगु जुइमाः । थ्व अनुमान



थःगु हे थासय् दु । छुं इलय् स्वनिगःया आदिवासी नेवाः नेपाःया पर्याय थें स्थापित जूगु खँ नं ल्वःमंके फइमखु । उकें नेवाः धइगु हे स्वनिगः व अनया रैथाने आदिवासीतयगु क्वातुगु सम्बोधन थें स्थापित जूगु दु । नेवाः – नेपाः छगू सिक्काया निगू पाताया अस्तित्व थें लोक मान्यतां स्वीकार याना वयाच्चंगु हे खः । अथे हे नेवाः संस्कृति अर्थात् तजिलजि, नसा त्वंसा, नखःचखः पूर्वजतयगु अनुकृत कथं कला, संस्कृति दसि जुयाः बलनाच्चंगु नं सर्व स्वीकार्य हे जू । नापं नेवाः सम्प्रदाय लिसे स्वापू दुगु बागमती सभ्यताया क्वातुगु लिचः कथं नेपाःया अस्तित्व थौं नं धस्वानाच्चंगु दु । प्राचीनता क्वबियाः गलिभाः (सगरमाथा) थें बिश्व मानचित्रय् नेपाः हे नेवाः, नेवाः हे नेपाःया अस्तित्वकथं बोध जुयाच्चंगु दु । तर थौं व अस्तित्व वर्गया इतिहास, मानव सभ्यताया छगू क्वातुगु इतिहास हे बुलुहुं न्हंकेगु हस्तक्षेपकारी ज्या जुयाच्चंगु दु । थ्व नं नेवाः नेपाःया निति च्यूताःया खँ खः ।

६५० स्क्वायर कि.मि. वर्ग क्षेत्रय् अवस्थित स्वनिगः परिमान यँ, यल, खप अनया प्राकृत वनावटया अवस्था अले उकिया अस्तित्व तालया रूपय् अवस्थित धइगु खँ बैज्ञानिक भूगर्भविदतयगु धापू ला द हे दु । ईया ह्यूपाः, प्राकृत प्रकोपया हुनि जूवंगु उथलपुथल अले लःया प्रकृति कथं क्वथ्याःथाय् न्ह्याइगु, सालु थाय् पँम्हुइगु नं स्वाभाविक हे जुल । यद्यपि स्वनिगलय् मुनाच्चंगु तालया लः स्वनिगःया दक्षिण भेगपाखेया पहाडया अर्थात् वर्तमान चोभारया खोंचं गर्भ तछ्यानाः लः न्ह्याःगु भूगर्भविदतयगु क्वातुगु आधार छखे दुसा व मौन सत्ययात धार्मिक निष्ठाकथं प्राकृत घटना-परिघटनाया जय-विजय, अले सतकर्मया फुककं श्रय अदृश्य शक्ति लौकिक-अलौकिक देवि-देवताया अनुकम्पा, अनुग्रह लिसे स्वायेगु, अर्पण यायेगु पूर्वीय संस्कृतिया संस्करणया आख्यानया प्रस्तुति नं मदुगु मखु । उकथं हे स्वापू दुगु अन्तर निहित मिथकीय किंवदन्ति— स्वनिगःया लः न्ह्याकेत दैवी शक्ति सम्पन्नम्ह मन्जुश्रीया खड्गं व हे दक्षिणपाखेया खोंच पहाडयात पालाः तछ्यानाःलि स्वनिगःया लः न्ह्याःगु व अनलि व थाय् मानव बसोवास निति उपयुक्त जूवंगु प्रसंगत नं मदुगु नं मखु । यद्यपि किंवदन्तिया आख्यानयागु नं अर्थ दइ । उगु इलय्या प्रतिनिधित्वकथं नं प्रस्तुत जुयाच्चंगु दइ धइगु कथं नं स्वीकार यायेमाः ।

उकथं सृष्टि जूवंगु स्वनिगः व अनया ऊर्वर चा प्रतिया मानवीय आकर्षण अले मानव सभ्यताया क्वातुगु चेतना ब्यूगु बन्दोबस्त व अनया वैभव भब्यताया श्रृजनाया निति व भूमिइ

न्हापां सुनां पलाः तल जुइ धइगु यक्ष प्रश्नया लिसःलय् धाःसा बिद्वानतय् थीथी दृष्टिकोण, मतमतान्तर भिन्नता व द्वन्द नं दु ।

अथे नं स्वनिगःया प्राचीनता स्वयेबलय् अनया आदिवासीतयगु प्राकृत स्वरूप, रहन सहन, नसात्वँसा थ्यंक मंगोल प्रकृति लिसे सतिक्क स्वापू दुगु खनेदु । व खः बिद्वानतय् नं सहमतिय तर्कत नं दु । उकथं स्वयेबलय् स्वनिगलय् ल्हाइगु भाय् नेवाः भाय् संस्कृत लिसे प्रभाव दुसां नं भोट बर्मेली लिसे सतिगु खने दु खँ भाषा बिद्वानतयगु धापू दु । थनया वातावरण, प्रकृति उलि तान्वः नं मज्जुगुलिं नयेगु, त्वनेगु, पुनेगु नं ख्वाउँ थाय् यागु प्रभावकथं बैज्ञानिक आधारय् बिकास जूवंगु खनेदु । धार्मिक दृष्टिं स्वयेबलय् धाःसा तन्त्र बिद्यां अनुप्राणित दर्शनकथं सांस्कृतिक कर्मया छ्येलाबुला व उकिया मौलिकता स्वयेबलय् नं स्वनिगलय् न्हापा मंगोल परम्पराया हे प्रादूर्भाव जूवंगु खनेदुगु खँ अनुमान जुइ । उकथं हे बुलुहुं व हे प्रकृतियापि मानव वसोवास जूवंगु नं खनेदुगु खँ अनुमान जुइ । यद्यपि कालान्तरय् “इण्डो आप्रवासी, द्रविड, आर्य, अनार्य व आग्नेय आदि विविध जातितयगु प्रवेशं जूगु परिवर्तन व इमिसं कु ज्वनाः बुँइ ज्या यायेगु कृषि कर्म स्वनिगः म्हासिकायात न्हयब्वया वयाच्चंगु मान्यतायात स्वीकार याना वयाच्चंगु खँ नं सिइदु ।” (हाम्रो समाज एक अध्ययन) उकथं स्वनिगलय् दुहांवःगु, दुहांवःपिन्सं थःथःगु सांस्कृतिक परम्परा नं छसीकथं नापनापं दुतहःगु जुइमाः । नापं थःगु परम्परा समाजय् स्वाना यंकूगु जुइमाः धइगु नं समाजशास्त्रीतयगु अनुमान, तर्क दु ।

प्रकारान्तय्— आर्य-मंगोल-शैव-वैष्णव, बौद्ध आदिपिनिगु निष्ठाया संगथम संस्कृतिलय् बलं पिं, अन्मूखपिं कला संस्कृतिया साक्षात सर्जकत— किरात, लिच्छवी व मल्ल कालया स्वर्णिम युगया इलय् स्वनिगःया बैभवता व सांस्कृतिक भब्यताया लागि जीवन उत्सर्ग याःपिनिगु मूल्य व मान्यता नं म्हो मजू, थ्व सत्य मुहुर्तयात नं स्वीकार मयासे मगाः ।

उकें वागमती सभ्यता अध्ययन व अनुसन्धानया लागि झ्यातुगु व क्वातुगु विषय जुइफु ।

धातथें स्वनिगःया सांस्कृतिक व सामाजिक जीवन पद्धतियात सघन कथं बिश्लेषण यायेबलय् थनया जन-जीवन कृषि कर्म लिसे हे आश्रित व अभ्यस्त जूगुलिं हे नं थनया हरेक नखःचखः, कृषि संस्कृति अनुप्राणित बिम्वात्मक सांस्कृतिक गतिविधित जीवनत हे खनेदु । उकें कृषि कर्मयात सभ्यताया



आधारविन्दु धायेगु याः । सामाजिक सहिष्णुताया दृष्टिं थनया आर्य-मंगोल, शैव-वैष्णव, वैष्णव-बौद्धतय बिचय नं कालबिल ब्यवहार चले जूगु खनेदु । अन जातीय बिभेदकथं तिरस्कार बहिस्कार व घृणाया सोचवृत्ति अवधारणा उलि खनेमदु । बरु ब्यवसायया कर्मयात, उपजात कथंया हे ब्यवहार यायेगु व उज्वःगु बिभाजनयात सामाजिक सम्मान बिया वयाच्वंगु यक्व खनेदु ।

अथे हे छुं इलय स्वनिगःबासीतयगु जीवन चरित्र हे कला संस्कृतिया साधनया हिस्सार्थ जूवंगु यच्चुक हे सिइदु । उकिया छुं उदाहरण यलया महाबौद्ध देगः, कृष्ण देगः, ख्वपया चांगु नारायण देगः, न्यातपौ देगः, लाय्कूया न्ययन्यापाः इयाः, लुँधवाखा, यैया स्वयम्भू देगः, पशुपति देगः आदि अफ्न स्वनिगःया त्वाः त्वाः पति देगः, ल्वहंहिति, गाःहिति, अले बिभिन्न मूर्तियागु लस्कर उकिया कलाकारितां हे थौया स्वनिगः म्हसिकाः न्हयब्या च्वंगु दु । थ्व फुक्कं स्वनिगःया धरोहर नेवाः म्हसीका, नेपाः म्हसिकाया कारक सत्य जूगु दु । नेवाः व नेवाःया सहचरित्रं व फुक्क थौ बिश्वया हे सम्पदाया अंश जूवंगु दु ।

स्वनिगःया कला कौशलया ख्यलय बिलक्षणताया प्रस्तुतित दैवी शक्तिया हे वरद कृपां प्राप्त जूगु लक्षणया प्रस्तुति खः ला धया थें अनुमान जुइ । आत्मरति व ब्यक्तिवादी चरित्रं उनमूक्त जुयाः फुक्कं मानवीय श्रृजना इश्वरया हे कृपा धकाः भगवान लिसे नुगः स्वानाः उकिया श्रय थम्हं मकायेगु पूर्वीय चरित्र कथं प्रस्तुत जुयावयाच्वंगु नं यथार्थ हे खः । नेवाः व नेपाः म्हसिकाया इवल्य नेवाः भाय्, नेवाः लिपि, लौकिकता, मौलिकतां जाःगु नेवाः संस्कृति व उकिया छ्येलाबुला, नेपाल मण्डलया अस्तित्व बोध जुयाच्वंगु ला द हे दु, नेवाः भाय् व लिपि नेपाःया अस्तित्वबोध कथं यु.एन.ओ.लय नं नेपाः सदस्य कथं नेपाःया गौरव कथं पाल्वा च्यानाच्वंगु दु । थन न्हयथनेबहःगु मेगु छता खँ— कलाकारिता बिलक्षण प्रतिभां जाःम्ह महान् कलाकार अरनिको नं स्वनिगःया हे धर्तिपूत्र खः ।

क्षेत्रफलया ल्याखं स्वनिगः न्हयाक्व चीधंसां नं अनया कलाकारिता व मानव सभ्यताया संस्कृति बिश्व मानचित्रय नेपाः म्हसिकेत सफल जूगु दु । सुथां लाःगु दु व गौरव, वर्ग सकल नेपाःमितयगु मंकाः जूगु दु ।

कालान्तरय स्वनिगलय मल्ल कालया जुजु जयस्थिति मल्लं मनूतयसं नाला वयाच्वंगु, कयेच्याना वयाच्वंगु ब्यवसाययात हे जातिय बिभेदकथं परम्परा बसे याःगु खँ इतिहासय ब्वने दु । शाह कालय शाह वंशं स्वनिगःया नेवाः राज्यसत्ता कब्जा यानाःलि जातीय बिभेद— छुवाछुटया संस्कृति तिब्ररूप काल, बुलुहुं नेवाः संस्कृतिइ आक्रमण जुजुं वन । बिकास यागु व लिसे स्वापू दुगु संस्कृतित न्हंका यन । अफ्न व सिबे नं ग्यानापुक्क राणात शासक वर्ग जुयाःलि जातीय बिभेद, नापनापं सांस्कृतिक कर्म व सामाजिक ज्यायात विभेद कथं, हिस्सायेगु, हिबायेचबाये यायेगु, सामन्ति संस्कार प्रचुर मात्रा जनतातयत लादे याना यन । जनता फुक्कं च्यः, शासकत फुक्क मालिक कथं नव सामन्तिया संस्कारं क्वातुक्क हा काल । फलतः स्वनिगःया अस्तित्व व सामाजिक सद्भाव, सहिष्णुता, सांस्कृतिक एकतायात तहस नहस याना बिल । स्वनिगःवासीतयगु जीवन हे आक्रान्त याना बिल । नेवाःतय दथुइ बिभेदपूर्ण लघुताभास ब्वलंका बिल । मानव सभ्यता लिसे क्वातुक्क स्वापू दुगु, कृषि कर्म पिज्वःगु संस्कृति — नखःचखःयात नेवाःतयगु संस्कृति धकाः न्हंकेगु व हिस्सायेगु यात । वास्तवय सुयागु नं संस्कार, संस्कृतियात हिस्सायेगु, क्वत्यलेगु व न्हंकेगु धइगु जनता व राष्ट्रया छगू हिस्सायात अपमान यायेगु हे खः । अज्याःगु ब्यवहार राष्ट्र व राष्ट्रियताया नििति बिडम्बना हे खः । अभिशाप नं खः । अपमान नं खः । अपमानया नुगःघाः थौं नं अथें दनि ।

समष्टिइ स्वनिगःया सांस्कृतिक सम्पन्नता व संस्कारगत विशेषता धयागु अनया आदिवासीतयगु एवं सामूहिक जीवन पद्धति, मानव प्रतिया हार्दिकता व परोपकारी भावनां जाःगु ब्यवहार खः । अज्याःगु ब्यवहार अध्यात्म पृष्ठभूमिया लिच्वलं खः । नापं सामाजिक, धार्मिक व सांस्कृतिक यात्राय जीवन उत्सर्ग यायेगु बृत्तिया छगू लिच्वः नं खः । उकें स्वनिगःया थौया नेवाः समाजं सूक्ष्म हे जूसां नं प्राचीनता व मानव सभ्यताया क्वातुगु दसु ज्वनाः नखःचखः हे जीवन, जीवन हे नखःचखःया पर्याय वा हिस्सा थें परिभाषित जुयाः म्वानाच्वंगु दु । गौरवकथं, गर्वकथं, मानव सभ्यताया छगू सम्पदा कथं न्हयानाच्वंगु हे दु धायेमाः ।

भाजु हरिश्चरण राजौपाध्याय स्वपया नांजाःम्ह च्वमि खः । वय्कःया नेवाः संस्कृति सम्बन्धि च्वसू थीथी पत्र पत्रिकाय पिदनाच्वंगु दु । वय्कः नेपाल साहित्य मन्दिरया आजिवन दुजः वं खः ।



शिकागो नेवाः

नूदंया सिंगुना

नेपाल सम्बत ११४० या
लसताय् सकल नेपाःमिपिस्त भिन्तुना !

Happy New Year Nepal Sambat 1140



Rami Pradhan and Umesh Joshi
Warrenville, Illinois



जिगु चैनपूर



किशोर श्रेष्ठ
नेपाः



अले लुमंका हया
ओहो व बिदेशी भाजुयात
व मकालुई कःगु निभाःजः क्येने दुसा
स्याबास बी जुइ भी चैनपूरतय्त

ओहो व ५२ त्वाथलं नं सासः ल्हाये खन
उकिया जिर्णोद्वार जुल
लयेताल
चैनपूरया किजापिसं बाँलाःगु ज्या यात
इतिहासयात न्हयलं चायेकाः
भिन्तुना दु छिमित
सलाम दु छिपि चैनपूरेयापिन्त

अरुण एफ एम नं न्हयात खनी चैनपुरय्
कटुवाल किजां अभियान न्हयाकल
चैनपुरयात प्रचार यायेत
बार्दलिं मकालु स्वस्वं
छक्वः चैनपूरत लय् लय् ताल
व एफ एमयात स्थायी यायेत

लयेताल होटेल शुभ
थःगु थासं मकालु न्हिलाच्चंगु स्वये दयाः
लय्ताल सुथसिया निभाः त्वःगु खनाः
मकालुई वहे निभालं दाःगु खनाः

अरुण स्वंगू वइ धकाः गुलि लय्ताःगु खः
जि व चैनपूरेत, संखुवासभाया सकलें
तर व मवल
नायो धायेकाच्चंपिसं दक्षिणया खँ न्येनाः
वातावरण बिज्ञतय्त ग्वाकाः
थी थी त्वहः तयाः व दक्षिणं
अरुण थःगु हे खल्तिइ तल, थःगु हे पेवा थें

यक्व हे अनुसन्धानबिज्ञत नं वःगु खः
चैनपूरयात बन्दीपूर थें
ऐतिहासिक वजाः जिवन्त यायेत
दक्व लय्ताःगु खः लिन्दा केन्द्रोया प्रस्ताव खनाः
चैनपूरया ख्वाःपा हिलीगु धकाः
व दिं गबलें मवल, व लय्ताः गबलें मवल
चैनपूरेत निरास जुल
तर जिं आस मत्वःता
बिचाः यानाच्चना, छन्हु छुं याये धकाः

(खस भाषां च्यातःगु थुगु चिनाखँयात नेपाल भाषाय् हीकाः
पिथनागु खः - सम्पादक)

भाजु किशोर श्रेष्ठ चैनपूरय् ब्वलंम्ह कवि खः । वय्कः थौं कन्हय् रेंय् च्वना दी ।
रें च्वनादीसां चैनपूर बिकास यायेगु ज्याय् नुगः क्वसाः ।



शिकागो नवा:

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\$18,500,000.00 jury verdict on behalf of a 12-year old boy who was injured by the prescription of a mental health drug to his mother when he was in the fetal stage. In addition, it was alleged that the monitoring of the drug was improper. There was an additional allegation that the quantity used was inappropriate. The child sustained both physical spine damage and brain damage, and impairment intellectually. Tried by Marvin A. Brustin, Milo Lundblad and Matthew Baker.



\$700,000.00 settlement for a roofer who he fell of a ladder and fractured his right leg. The fracture was on the top of his shin bone in the knee joint. Plaintiff was treated by orthopedic surgeons at Stroger Hospital. The fractured bone was not in its proper position as shown in x-rays. Instead of recommending surgery to correct the positions of the fracture fragments, the doctors instead put his leg into a cast. The bones healed in the wrong position. The miss-aligned bone fragments caused arthritis to develop in the knee joint. Due to the arthritis, Plaintiff had his knee joint replaced with an artificial one. Although the knee replacement surgery improved his ability to walk, he cannot return to his former job as a roofer or any job requiring physical activity. We contended that the Plaintiff's doctors negligently failed to recommend immediate surgery to re-align the fracture fragments and to secure them with a plate and screws. We contended further that if surgery had been done right away, he could have avoided knee replacement surgery and returned to work. Cook County on behalf of Stroger Hospital and its doctors agreed to pay \$700,000 to settle his claims.

\$4.6 MILLION settlement in May 2018 from three defendants where the contractor did not use a proper backing-up procedure causing the construction laborer to loose part of his arm due to crushing type of injury to that arm as a result of leaving him in the danger zone when the truck was backing the trailer up and where the connecting latch opened due to improper design of the latch. We were claiming that a truck attached to a trailer carrying a tractor with latch opened accidentally due to improper design. Done by Marvin A. Brustin and Milo Lundblad at Mediation Hearing.

\$1,050,000 settlement in December 2017 of a medical malpractice claim arising from improper positioning during robotic surgery causing nerve and muscle damage.

\$1,375,000 settlement in March 2017 for a product liability case, in the United States Federal District Court, regarding a defective humidifier, which started a fire, resulting in serious smoke and other injuries.

\$1.7 MILLION settlement in a medical malpractice case for the family of a 65 year old woman who died as the result of alleged inattentive treatment of post-surgery bleeding;

\$9.5 MILLION Jury verdict for an immigrant, construction laborer against a general contractor. (The jury reduced the amount by one-third for contributory negligence). This construction laborer suffered a severe fractured femur and a herniated disc as a result of a fall from a scaffold.

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NO ATTORNEYS FEES UNTIL WE WIN OR SETTLE YOUR CASE**



भीसँ थः भाय् स्यानाः खँय् भाय् ल्हाकाच्वन



प्रा. निर्मलमान तुलाधर
नेपाः

नेवाः भाय् त्वःताः सुं जं नेवाः नेवाः जुयाच्वनीमसु, व अपाङ्ग जुइ । मंचय् “जय मां भाय्” धयाः छँय् खँय् ल्हाकेगु ज्या जुयाच्वंगुलिं अमिगु खँ प्रभावकारी मजुयाच्वंगु खः ।

भाजु निर्मलमान तुलाधर नेपालभाषा ख्यलं उलि म्हस्यूगु नां मजुइफु । तर वय्कः छम्ह भाषा शास्त्रीया नातां जक मखु नेपालभाषा प्रति तच्चकं दुग्यंगु मतिनाया लिसं थःगु थासं मचाछि नेपालभाषा ख्यः, नेवाः संस्कृति, परम्परायात देशय् जक मखु बिदेशय् बिदेशी बिद्वान अनुसन्धानतय् दथुइ नं न्यंकेगु कुतलय् तल्लीन ब्यक्ति नं खः । अंग्रेजी साहित्यय् व भाषा शास्त्रय् स्नातकोत्तर यानाः भाषा शास्त्रीय अनुसन्धान ख्यलय् जुयादीम्ह भाजु तुलाधर वर्तमान नेपाल तथा एसियाली अनुसन्धान केन्द्र (CNAS) या स्थापनाकालनिसं भाषा शास्त्री कथं प्रवेश यानाः थौतलं अन उप-प्राध्यापक पदय् दी । नेपालय् वयाः थीथी भाषाया वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान याःवइपिं बिदेशी बिद्वानतय् त थाकुमचासे ग्वाहालि यानादीम्ह वय्कलं CNAS एफिलएत जुयावइपि एन्थ्रोपोलोजिस्टतय् त नं उतिकं ग्वाहालि याना च्वनादीगु दु । छम्ह नेवाःया नातां नेवाः संस्कृति, परम्परा विधि सम्बन्धी अनुसन्धानया वइपि बिद्वानपित उतिकं मन बियाः ग्वाहालि याइम्ह भाजु तुलाधरया बिचारय् थःगु भाषां, घापुती जक मखु ब्यवहारं तकं उदाहरण जुया बीमाः ।

पुलांगु नेपाल भाषा खँग्वःधुकू निर्माण कमिटीया कोषाध्यक्ष जुयाः च्वनादीम्ह वय्कः *Linguistic Society of Nepal* या

वर्तमान अध्यक्ष नं खः । त्रिभुवन विश्वविद्यालय भाषा शास्त्रया अलग्ग विभाग चायेके निति कुतः फिप्यदं न्हयवनिसं जुयाच्वगु व थुगुसी उकिया स्थापना जुइगु आशा यानादीम्ह वय्कलं उब्ले तराइल्य शिक्षाय् खँय् भाय् बाहेक मेमेगु भाय् माःकि म्वाः धैगु अनुसन्धान न्हयाकाच्वनागु व लिपा कार्यकारिणी डाइरेक्टरय प्रा. डोरबहादुर विष्ट वसेलिं भाषाख्यःया अनुसन्धान खास यानाः अल्पसंख्यक जातिया भाषाया अध्ययन अनुसन्धानया ज्या त्वःता वंगु व खँय् भाषाय् जक केन्द्रीत याना यंकूगु दुःखद घटना नं न्यंकादिल । थ्व सन्दर्भय् वय्कलं *People of Nepal* थुज्वःगु सफू च्वःसां डोरबहादुर बिष्टजुं उगु ईया राजनीतिलिसं सहमति क्यनेगु ल्याखं व छु छगू भाषायात जक जोड बीगु यानाः यंकूगु व थःपिसं खँय् भाय् मां भाषा मखुपिनिगु अवस्था बारे न्हयाकागु निगूगु चरणया ज्या नं बिस्टजुं दिकाब्यूगु म्हाइपुगु घटना नं न्यंका दिल । थःपिनिगु क्षेत्रया ज्या याये मखुगुलि लिपा *Contributions to Nepalese Studies* सम्पादन ज्या न्हयाकागु व आः Managing Editor जुयाच्वनागु खँ नं धया दिल । २०४६ सालया परिवर्तन लिपा धाःसा भाषा शास्त्रया अनुसन्धान याइपित हतोत्साही यायेगु त्वःतूगु व थःपिसं जिरेल भाषाया अनुसन्धान यानागु खँ धयादिल । जर्मनं याकनं पिदनेत्यंगु भाजु इश्वरानन्द व उरलिके कोलभर मू सम्पादक जुया दीगु *A Dictionary of Contemporary Newari: Newari - English* थःपिसं ग्वाहालि यानागु खँ नं वय्कलं न्यंका दिल ।

भाषा शास्त्रीया नातां नेवाः भाषाया महत्वबारे न्येनागु न्हयसःया लिसलय् वय्कल न्हयागु हे भाषाया नं थःगु हे महत्व व बिशेषता दयाच्वनी जि छम्ह नेवाः जुयाः जन्म कयागुलिं थःगु भाय् जिगु निति तःधं न्हयागु भाय् नं व भाय् ल्हाइपिनिगु निति तःधनाच्वनी, छुं नं भाय् च्वय् क्वय् मखु, बराबर खः । मूखँ थःगु भाय्या उत्थान व विकास अले संरक्षण यायेगु ज्या उगु भाषाभाषी न्हयाचिला यायेमाः ।

नेवाःतय् छँय् खँय् भाय्या प्रकोप वयाच्वंगु सन्दर्भय् छुनागु न्हयसलय् वय्कलं थ्व नेवाःतय् स्वयमं हे थःगु मूर्खतां पिब्याच्वंगु खः धयादिल । कर्पिसं भीत करबरं न्हयाकाच्वंगु मदु, थः पिसं यस्ये थः मस्तयत्त खँय् भाय् ल्हाका यंकाच्वंगु खः धयादिसं - “नेपाल भाषाया छम्ह नांदम्ह भाषाशास्त्री, समालोचक इन्द्रमालीजु थः छय् ज्वनाः चश्मा पसलय् वःबले जिं धयागु खँला थ्व मचां न्य हे मन्यः” धकाः जितः न्यंकूबले थःगु भाषां धाःसा धकाः न्येनी, कर्पिनिगु भाषां धाःगु खँय् छाया न्येनी धयाबलय् वयकः नाजवाफ जूगु खँ न्हयथसं भाषा ख्यःया मनूतय्सं मस्तयत्त थःगु भाषा मल्हाकेगु ज्या याये मजिल धया दिल । थ्व हे भोलय् छकः थः काय् ब्वनाः छम्ह पासाया छँय् वनाबले “नेवाः भाय्



शिकागो नेवाः

गुलि बांलाक ल्हात' धकाः पासाया मामं न्यकूगु खँ न्हयथसँ छम्ह नेवाःया मचां 'नेवाः भाय् बांलाक ल्हात' धायेमाःगु नेवाःतय् नितिं तच्चकं दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण खः । संसारय् न्हयाथासं थी थी भाषा सयेके सीकेगु चलन दु । तर थःगु भाय् त्वःताः मां भाय्या मुल्यं कतः भाय् सयेकेगु चलन गनं मदु धयादिल ।

सरकारी भाषा, शिक्षा, संचारया भाषाया रूपय् नेवाः भाय् मदुगुलिं भीगु भाषायात गज्याःगु लिच्चः लाकाच्चन धैगु न्हयसलय् वय्कलं थुके अवश्य न बामलाःगु लिच्चः लाकाच्चंगु दु, भीगु भाषायात नं सरकारी माध्यमं छयलेगु दत धाःसा तच्चकं सकारात्मक लिच्चः पिदनी । उकिं थ्व अधिकार प्राप्तिया नितिं नेवाःतय्सं कुतः यायेमाः धयादिसँ थुकिं छैय् छैय् खँय् भाय् ल्हाकेगु घातक प्रवृत्तियात पनेत तिबः जुइ धयादिल । प्रकोपया रूपय् छैय् छैय् खँय् भाय् ल्हाकेगु आःया चलनयात पनेत गज्यागु अभियान न्हयाकेमाः । सुनानं थःगु भाय् स्यानाः मेगु भाय् नालेगु पाय्छि मखु । जातिया परिचय धैगु हे भाय् खः । नेवाः भाय् त्वःताः सु नं नेवाः नेवाः जुयाच्चनीमखु, व अपाङ्ग जुइ । मंचय् 'जय मां भाय्' धयाः छैय् खँय् भाय् ल्हाकेगु ज्या जुयाच्चंगुलिं अमिगु खँ प्रभावकारी मजुयाच्चंगु

खः । खँ ल्हाना थें ब्यवहार नं यानाः नेवाःतय्सं छैय् थःगु भाय् त्वःतके मज्यूगु ध्याथुइकेगु ज्या जुइमाः धयादिल ।

नेपालभाषा प्रति बिदेशी बिद्वानतय् दृष्टि गथेच्वं ? धैगु सवालय् वय्कलं एन्थ्रोपोलोजिस्टतय्सं ला छु जाति, गुगु भाषा संस्कृतिया क्षेत्रय् ज्या याइगु खः अमिगु दकले न्हापांगु प्राथमिकता हे भाषा सयेकेगु जुयाच्चंगुलिं अमिगु अनुसन्धान नं दुग्यं । नेवाःतय् बारे अध्ययन याइपि आपालं एन्थ्रोपोलोजिस्टतय्सं नेवाः भाय् सयेका वंगु दु । अमिगु मेहेनत व गंभीरता उकिं पाखें भीस सयेका कायेमाः । तर न्हयैपुगु खँ भाषा शास्त्रीतय्सं भाषा बिज्ञानया अध्ययन याइगु जूगुलिं अमिसं भाषा सयेकेगु मयाः । नेपाल भाषा बिज्ञान सम्बन्धी अनेक अनुसन्धान याये धुंकूपिसं थ्यंक नं नेवाः भाय् मसयेकेगु खँ नं वय्कलं न्हयथना दिल ।

(थ्व च्वसू भाजु बालगोपाल श्रेष्ठजुं भाजु प्रा. निर्मलमान तुलाधरयाके न्येनादीगु न्हयसःयात लिसःया आधारय् च्वया द्यूगु खः । थुगु च्वसु 'इनाप' वाःपौया थ्यंल्या ५०२ स ने.सं. १११३ वछलाथ्व ७ स पिदंगु खः । 28 April 1993)

प्रा. भाजु निर्मलमान तुलाधर अवकाश प्राप्त त्रिभुवन बिश्व बिद्यालय्या प्राध्यापक खः । वय्कः Linguistic Society of Nepal या नायौ नं जुया दी धुंकूगु दु । लिसै Social Science Baha या नायौ नं जुया दी ।

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उकुमुकुगु घाः

— मोति लक्ष्मी शाक्य —

नेपाः

छु निं लुमंके, गुलि निं लुमंके जुयाः हीही मिहि चायाः जि थः थमहंतुं नुगः दुनेया हलिमलि धारा धुरु याना, उलिचिया बारखं थुलिंवा धकाः थःत थमहं छकः कुतिं न्याना स्वया ।

उगः प्वाकलय् लुसिं इवां इवां च्वायाः प्वाकः कयातःम्ह नलिना । स्कूलया छम्ह शिष्य मचा । जिम्ह विद्यार्थी । मात्र प्यंगू तगिं तक्क याम्ह । अनंलिपा जिं वयात गबलें हे मखना । निदैं निदैं लिपा जिगु अबकाश जीवनया नं च्यादैं फिदैं धैथें लिपा । बिशेष पहःम्ह शिष्यमचा जुयाः जिगु नुगलय् छाप लानाच्वंम्ह व मचा ! थौं जिगु छेया न्ह्योने शटर छकू बालं कयाः पसः तःवये लाकल हं । ला पसः ।

जिं वैत बाँलाक हे म्हसिल व जिमि नलिना हे खः धकाः । जातियता कथंया ज्या यानाः वैच्वंगु वैगु प्रगति खनाः जितः व प्रतिया बाँलाः बाँमलाया छुं अपायसकं प्रभाव ला लाःगु मखु । अथेनं उगु बखतया जिम्ह मचाया नाता । शिक्षा प्रतिया प्रगति पाखे लाःगु जूसा यक्को हे बाँलाःगु खः । मलाःगुलिं नुगः भचा खिन्न जुल । अपायजिम्ह मचा धैथें ।

समाज दुनेया समाज । बिदेशी फसं न्ह्याक्को हे कल धाःसां पाश्चात्य दे मखुनिगु भीगु नेपाः । राजतन्त्र पुलाःनं गणतन्त्रया राज जुइ धुंकूगु दु थ्व दे । बि. सं. ०४७ या छगू नारा कथं “जातिय स्वतन्त्रता, कानुनं ब्यूगु मान्यता । जातपातया भेदभाव बिभेद समाज धकाः घोषणा जुइ धुंकूगु दु थन । धर्म, संस्कार, संस्कृति कथं नामाकरण जुयाच्वंगु । थःथःगु जात थः थः कथं सम्मानित जुयाः नं बिकाशया लंपुइ न्ह्यच्यूगु पलाः । सार्किया लाकां पसः । भ्वाथः भिथःगु लाकां पर्केगु बै पसः निसैं छेगू लाकांया ततःधंगु कारखाना । नायः जातिया ला पसः । सिंयागु त्वाकः छगः व टेबुलचा ला पसः निसैं भरभराय्धंगु, थी थी कथंयागु लाया कोल्ड स्टोर (डिपार्टमेण्ट बिक्रेता) सायमिया तरकारी पसः । ज्यापु भाजुया लें कापः, स्विटर पसः व थें तुं । बरे जातिया ज्यासः पसलं नविकरण जुयाः लुं वहःयागु तिसा पसः । तर, लुं ज्यामिपि धाःसा मदिसे, मारबाडी व मद्रासि भाजुपि । पुजा वनीपि गुरुजुपि । होमादि याइपि ब्रम्हुबाज्या । सकलें सकलें थःथःगु मिखाय्

थःथःपि उच्चस्थानयापि । थःथपि शुद्ध । थःथःपि महान । थौया लकसय् । शुद्धानु शुद्ध जाति । प्यब्व्य् छब्व जक दत्तले हे न भाग्य । तर नं सकसियां थःथःगु दम्भ ।

आः ला हरेक जातिया छेय् हरेक जातियापि माँ, भौ, म्हयाय्, छय्पि छयासमिस जुइ धुंकल । कायपिनि द्वारं बिजाति भौमचा । म्हायपिनि द्वारं बिजाति जिलाजं । छय्छुइपिनिगु ला खँ हे ल्हायेमाःगु मखुत । हामाया कुं खिनेत न्हाय् कयेकुंकाः, म्हुतु बाँखाये न्ह्यो अन्तर देशिय छय्भौ पिसं “हाइ पापा ! हाइ मामा !!” धकाः भाःतभाःत कलाःकलाःपिसं नेपाःया रीत धकाः स्येना हःकथं “नमस्ते” याःवइबलय् बाज्या बजेपिनि नं अपायसकं मयो मजुई धुंकल । “छेयापि सःसा ज्या खँ दुबिस्ता । मजिल मसल धाःसा भन सकसितं सुबिस्ता” धैथें स्वतन्त्रं छे त्वःता प्याहाँ वना छ्वइ - कायपि नं म्हयायपि नं ।

गां, पहाडपाखे शुद्धगु लः छफुति त्वनेत जातियता कथं तसकं होस यायेमाः । तर शहरय् ! हाकुपि, सियूपि, भुयूपि जातियापिसं प्याकिड यानाहइगु प्लाष्टिक बोटलया लः । स्वादिष्ट नसा नये माःसा दुवाःचा पतिकंया च्याया होटलचा पसः निसैं स्टाइलकाः स्टाइलगु ग्राण्ड ग्राण्डगु रेष्टुरेण्ट व देश बिदेशयापि तालीमितय्सं ज्वरय् यानातइगु नसा । छय् छुइपिसं जक नके दैकूसा बाज्याबजेपिनि नं ग्वाय् मुसु मकाः मजू । अय्सां लाकां न्ह्यानाः नये मज्यू । छेगूया पेटिचिनाः जाभ्याकय् थी मज्यू । “मिखा फुसि क्वदयेकाः बाज्या हाला च्वनी । डलरवाला, दाँप मखुपि जुलकि बिजाति भौमचा धकाः छेया मू लुखा चाइमखुगु । नेपाःया थौया अजिब संस्कार । मेगु भी नेपामि जुयाः स्वदेशी कापःया राष्ट्रियता फल्कय् जुइगु वसतं पुनेमाः तर बिदेशं छय् भौपिसं जक हयाब्यूसा मात्र जय शम्भो भोले बाबाया थें जाःगु धुं छेगूया गा, किसिछेगूया गम्सा थें जक मखु सा, मेय्, ध्वो, भालु, सर्प आदिपिनिगु छेगूयागु ओभरकोट, टप, कोट, ज्याकेट आदि । फी जक



दःसा, मदुपिनिगु न्ह्योने न्हाय्या ब्या, हाकः अहो !
मिसापिनि नं बनदेबी पुनातैगु स्वयाःनं नां कायेमछिं कथं यागु
वसः पूर्णनग्न धाये मछिंसां अर्धनग्न मयाःगु ड्रेस अप । गुलि
फु उलि तज्जाःगु लाकां । सँ यागु स्टाइलला ल्यं हे दनि ।

छु निं लुमंके, गुलि निं लुमंके जुयाः हीही मिहि चायाः
जि थः थम्हंतु नुगः दुनेया हलिमलि धाराधुरु याना, उलिचिया
बाखं थुलिंका धकाः थःत थम्हं छकः कुतिं न्याना स्वया ।

जिगु नुगःला पसल्य प्युं वन । बाद्याचा जकया छकू
सटर । नलिनाया ला पसः नेवाः बस्तिया कारणं जुयाः धायेमाल
- वैगु ला पसः खास ला “मेय्या ला पसः” खः । अयसां मदु
धाये म्वायेक बंगुरया (फाया) ला छता बाहेक खसि, खा, हँय
तयगु ला नं तैतःगु दु पसल्य ।

ला तयेत पाय्छिचा ग्वःगु फ्रिज छगः । टेबुलया लिक्कसं
उगः भपुका तःगुया त्वाकः ला तायेगु आधुनिक छः । पसः
सफा सुगंध । यच्चुसे च्वं । न्हिया न्हिथं दे दे तँ तँ प्यारामरि
ल्वसुकातःगु भिन्दोयागु किपा छपाः पसःया शोभा । न्हिच्छिं
(नाय्चुपि) चुपि पेपुंगु वैगु ल्हाः । तर सुथय् छक्क धाःसा
भिन्दोयाके वं छु छु बरदान फवनाच्चनी व ला मसिल । तर
पसः न्यंक धुपाय् कुं थं थं भजन पाठ याइगु धाःसा बांलाक
हे तायेदु “ भगवान प्रभू थ्व हे बर फवने । सकल लो
क, ... या जय जू गु ख ने ।”

थौं कन्हय्या न्हूगु बस्ति । न्हूगु त्वाः । व त्वालय् ला पसः
वयाः पुर्ति - नलिना यागु पसः हे जुल । जि झ्यालं बरोबर
क्वस्वया च्वने । वैगु पसःया चहल पहल । वैगु मिजासं ग्राहकपि
सकलें लुदं । तँ चायेके धैगु सुयातं मदु । अलसि धैगु छफुति
मचाः । धाः धाःपिन्त धाः धाः कथं मिलय्यानाः ला ध्येनाः, नलू
त्यानाः, क्वे पालाः कुचा थलाः ला बियाच्चनी । ला म्यू म्यू हे
ग्राहकपि, पासापि, थःत नंतुयावनीपि त्वाः खलःत लंजुवाःपि
नाप तनुसुतु ब्याकाः ख्याःखं, नौ खँ, अनेक खँ ल्हानाः न्हीका
च्चनी । वैगु चित्तं मखंपि, मखुपि मनूत जुल धायेवं धाःसा चुपि
हे ल्हवनाः म्हुतु वायेत नं लिफः हे स्वइमखु वं । थौं कन्हय्या
बोलिं धायेगु खःसा जितःला व मिसा बिन्दास हे का !

पसः तःवःगुया प्यन्हु न्यान्हु लिपा तिनि जितः खंगु जुल
नलिनां । अयसां वैत छुं विशेष मपाः शिक्षकया हैसियतं सम्मान
तयाः जि नाप नं नतुसुतु ब्याकाच्चनी । छम्हु गथे गथे फुर्सतया
ह्वताकय् लात । नापलायेवं हे वं जितः छु धाइन थें धकाः
च्चनां ला जिगु नुगःया खँ वैगु म्हुतुं पिज्जल” ... सर ! आखः

यक्को सयेकाः बिदेशय् वनाः, भीथाय् नयागुया चःति उमिथाय्
वनाः हायेकः वनेगु स्वयाला ला पसः जक हे जूसां तयाः थःगु
देशय् थःहे मालिक जुयाः त्वाथं खिनाःसां तुतिं चुयाः नयेगु
हे साइ थें ताः जितःला सर । ध्यबा मरुपिनिला अहो ! नसँ
मनसँ ध्यबा फुकी । धौ धौ चुयाः आखः ब्वनी । मां बौपिसं
नं थःसिना सिना जूसां “मस्तय् भविष्य” धकाः ब्वंकी । तर
जागिर नयेत्यंगु बखतय् । जन्मन्हि याना इनाबीगु धौबजि
छप्यय् ला थः मनू मालाः इना बीगु थ्व देशय् । आखः
पासयाःगु प्रमाण भौया छुकिया मू ? लाकालुकु पाकापुकु ।
सिधलंका । ध्यबावालत जूसा मस्तनापया नाता जनमभरया
लागि । बिदेशं वइगु थो सः “ हलो हलो व हाइ हाइ” जक
ला खःनि । सःस्यूपि धाक्को बिदेशय् । धाइमां धकाः नालाः
तुति तिइकः वनीपि थें ताः जितःला । भीथें जाःपिजक थनया
थनं तुं का । अयसां सर ! भीला पचिं च्वलाः हायेकागु
चःति थःगु हे देया चाये हाइगु जुलनिसा । नुगः बाँलाके माः ।
थःथाय् नःसा तप्ययक हे न चिप्ययक हे न । जल नं मल
नं थःथाय हे लायेगु का । जिं ला सर ! एस.एल.सि धैगु
हे छु धकाः मस्यु । ल्वानाः ख्यानाः च्यागू तगिं तक्क ब्वनागु
खः । सिधलंका । पूर्खाया ज्या हे जिगु नं ज्या जुल । “ ला
पसः” धयां छुयाये । अथेला सर ! जिमि दु नि ! थी थी
स्वंगू त्वालय् स्वंगू ला ला पसः हे दु । जिपि थें ला मीपि
जक मदुसां मनूतय् ला नयेत गन ला काःबनीले । मखुला
सर ! लुं पसः जक भो भो दयां प्वाथं म्हःथें ला नये दइ
मखु थें ! “ छुं हे मखुथें तरररं थपाय् हाकः खँ प्वांकाः व
खिरिर धायेक न्हिला छ्वत ।

जि ज्यो जुल ।

स्वीदं न्ह्यो याम्ह नलिनाया ख्वाः लुमंसे वल । अबकाश
जुइगु जिगु स्कूलया दिंया छुं ला न्ह्यो । छन्हु । प्यंगू कक्षाया
कक्षा क्वथाय् । ब्वंकेज्या भचा याकनं क्वचायेकाः मस्तनाप
ख्या खँ, नी खँ, लसताया छतानिता खँ ल्हानाः ई छ्याये
वल । न्हैयपुगु ई । यैपुगु लू जुल । आखलय् जक नं गुलिजक
कतय् यायेगु । मचामचापि मचात हे मखा ! कक्षाया सकलें
विद्यार्थीपि । मेबलय् नमवाईपि मस्तनं चंचं धायाः हे हे पुपुं
जिनाप खँया उदर बुदर याःवल । खँया सिलसिलाय् जिं उमित
छगू प्रस्ताव तया । लिसः बीत सकलें तयार जुल । “लक्ष” धैगु
मस्युनिपि मस्तय् जिं ख्याःथे नीथे यानाः धया छिपि आखः
यक्को सयेकाः छु छु यायेगु बिचा ? मेगु न्हयसः - छिमि
मां बौपिनि छु ज्या याइगु ?”



मस्त सकसिनं न्यासि न्यासिचाया: तिकतिकं न्हुया: पासा पासा मध्यय् वं फक्को वं, वं फक्को वं ल्हा तस्स्वाका: "जिं धाये सर ! जि न्हापा धाये" धैथे च्वा च्वामिकं हे हाला हल । ओ हो हो हो ! थौं ला !! जित: न्ह्यैपुथें । मस्तय् न्ह्यैपुथे । गुम्हेसिनं धाल "जि यक्को आख: ब्वना: डाक्टर जुइगु । जिमि बा:या लुँया ज्यास: पस: दु ।" मेम्हसिनं धयाहल "..... जिमि ला लुँ पस: दु सर । जित: ला जिमि बांनं हवाइजहाज चल्य् याइम्ह दयकेगु धा:गु ।" मेम्ह जान्नेकार जुया: हाला हल" जुई छ हवाइजहाज ब्येकीम्ह । पाइलट धका: तक्कला धाये मस:म्ह छ । जिमि बा:या ला निग: निग: द्याम्पु दु । उकिं जिमि बां नं जित: द्याम्पु चल्य् याइम्ह दयकेगु हं । जित: धा:सा छतिं है म्हा: । जिमि बा: ला दुनि सर, द्याक्सि द्याम्पु चलये याइम्ह ड्राइभर का । जित: बरू, हवाइजहाज हे चलये याये मास्ते व: ।" सकलें हरररं न्हिली । छम्ह मचा न्हिली मखु ।

जिगु मिखा क्व:छुना: खबिलु ख्वा: ज्यानाच्चंम्ह नलिनायाके जूवनी । मेबलय् गुलि चन्चलम्ह नलिना । थौं सुंक ! वैगु पह: खना: सकसिनं वैत गिजये याइ । अयनं वं नमवासेलि भचा गम्भिर जुया: जिं वैत नाइक हेयेका: न्येना । हययेकाया जिगु शब्दत वैगु न्हिदा:गु घालय् मुलुच्चकां खित्रिक्क खिने थें जुल । जि हे थाराक्क न्हुइक्क, वाथाक्क दना कथनं हिहिमिहिचा:गु सलं हाला धाल "..... छिपि छिपि सकलें यो योगु जू हुं । जि नितिं छुं नं जू वने मखु । ख: ... लेसा जिमि बा: ला (चुपि ज्वना: पाले थें ल्हा: ज्याना:) खसितयत् छ्या:क छ्या:क पाला: ला मीम्ह का छिमिथें छु छु जुइत गन का: वने जिमि ध्यबा ?" धया कथनं बेन्चय् भोसुना: हि हि ललं खल । बौयागु ज्या क्वह्यो भा:पा: सकसिगु न्ह्योने बेइज्जत थें ताल वयात । जि जिल्ल जुल । मफतय् थौं जिं थुज्वगु न्ह्यस: तयेलात धैथें पश्ताय् चाल । कक्षा क्वथाय् गललल न्ह्यूपि सकसितं ब्वी भनं छत्थु हाला: म्हुतुप्वा: तिका । जिं धया यंका - "आहा ! का !! नलिनाया बा:या ज्या धासेतिनि न्ह्यैपुसे च्वनका भीत । छु पस: धया ला पस: ! ह !! नलिनाया बाया ला पस: । ला पस: धैगु मदुसा भी गन कया ला नयेगु ? सुनां भीत ला

नके हइ ? ? मखुला नलिना । मोतरय् द्याम्पुइ धैगु च्वंसा ज्यू, मचोसां ज्यू । लं धैगु नं यक्को ध्यबा दुसा न्यायेगु दु । मदुसा मन्यासां ल्या: मदु । का आ: जिं नं नलिनापिनि ला पस: दु धका: सिल । जिं नं आ: छिमिगु पसलय् ला न्या: वयेगु । वरू पस: गनथाय् ख:" आदि धका: खँ सयेका "का थन मध्यय् नलिनापिनिगु पस: सुनां सुनां स्यू ? ल्हा: उथे या धका: मस्तयत् उक्सय् याना: नलिनायात धरग्वारा गयेका । मस्त हे मखा ! "जिं स्यू, जिं स्यू" धा धां सकसिनं ल्हा: उथे यात । नलिना नं खय् बच्छि न्हिले बच्छि याना: खबि जा:गु मिखायात ल्हातं गिलिगिलि यायां पासापि लिसे हि हि याना: न्हिला छ्वत । थौंयागु कार्यकलाप प्रति पस्ताय् चायाम्ह जि नं उमिगु न्हिलाय् ल्वाकछ्याना: मस्त नापं तुं हरररं न्हिला छ्वया । अहो ! पश्चाताप ! जिगु थ्व नक्कलि न्हिला । थ:त थम्हं बोध जुया । मस्तयत् बुलुहुं कजय् याना । अले थुइका: धया - "हरेक छम्ह मनूया थ:थ: कथंया ज्या दइ । ज्या धैगु छुं नं त:धं चिधं जुइमखु । ज्या मयासे नैपिन्त जक बरू लुच्चा धाइ । ज्या खुँ धाइ । का ! ख: लाकि मखु ?"

शिक्षकया हैसियतं उबलय्, कक्षा क्वथाय् धयागु जिगु थ्व वाक्य थौं नलिनाया जीवनय् साकार जूगु दु । नलिनाया आँट व मेहनत खना: नाय: नलिना प्रति जित: गर्ब ताल । दुनुगलं निसें जिं वैत भिन्तुना बिया ।

ई बिनां च्वन । दैनिकि न्ह्यानां च्वन । (जातियताया प्रवृत्तिया प्रकृति उलि कूर जुइ धका: जिं आंकलन तक्क नं मयानागु । का छुनाच्चंगु लट्टाईया भुतुमालि सरह थिकिथिकि पं पं न्ह्याना च्वनीगु समाज) । स्वन्हू दत नलिनायागु पस: मचा:गु । छन्हु निन्हुला जिगु वास्ता वैगु पस:पाखे मवंगु हे जुल । तर, पस: ज:ख:यापिनिगु भुइना हुइना खं याना: जिगु छ्यनय् मलखं कल । कालयात द्वपं मवयेक क:गु आकाभाकाया ल्वचं नलिनायात सदांया लागि कर्मभोगं छुतय् याना यंकल खनी ! बिजा:तिम्ह भा:त जूगुया परिणाम । निन्हु तक्क नं सीम्हया दाह संस्कार कार्यय् अवरोध वयाच्चन धा:गु न्येने माल । स्वन्हू दत तिनात:गु, ला पसलं पितिना: पिने तयात:गु लक्षणया व उग: त्वाक: स्व खं जिगु ल्हा: मचायेक हे जिगु छातिई जू वन ।

मय्जु मौतिलक्ष्मी शाक्य नेपालभाषा साहित्य रुयलय् तसकं परिचीत बां ख: । वय्क:या न्हापांगु बाखं 'हवयैत पियाच्चंगु सुख' नेपाल सम्बत १०८४ सं 'मिमल:' बाखं पौसं पिदंगु ख: । मय्जु शाक्यया स्वंगू बाखं सफू 'मत जलय्' (११०२), 'मतिवाया जलय्' ११३३ व 'तिमिलाया जलय्' (११३८) सं पिदंगु ख: । वय्क:यात जरिमैया साख: लुमन्ति सिरपा: व पूर्णहिरा सिरपालं फायैपी धुंकूगु दु ।



शिकागो नेवाः



नेपाल सम्बत ११४० या

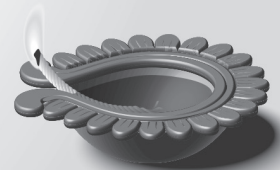
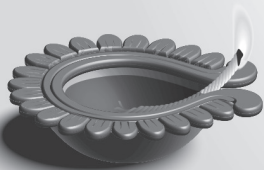
लसताय् सकल नेपाःमिपिन्त

श्रवण्मा सिंरुना

*Happy New Year
Nepal Sambat 1140*



Shrawan Kumar,
Sarita & Sapana Shrestha
Lincolnwood, Illinois





धर्मान्धं तर्कं मानवता

सुनिल बज्राचार्य

नेपाः

“संसारय् सुनां शान्ती बिइसा धर्म बिइ ।”

थ्व वया बिचाः ।

वया बिचाः न्येनाः जिं धया बिया -

“थःगु धर्मया बयान यायेगु, चर्चा व परिचर्चा यायेगु त्वतेनु ।
थुजोगु वाहियात खँ मल्हाये ।”

थःगु धर्म प्रति श्रद्धा दुम्ह । संसारय् शान्ती जक दयेमा
धका कामना यायेमाः वयाके सहनशीलता तन । क्रोध ग्वारा
ग्वारा दासी वल साय्द । गज्जवं तं पिकयाः जितः लिसः
बिल - “सुयात बः बियागु ? बः बिइत होस या” जितः धाल,

- थन मनूत त्रिपिटकय् कां जुयाच्चन
- थन मनूत रामायणय् ख्वां जुयाच्चन
- थन मनूत कुरानय् एकोहोरो जुयाच्चन
- थन मनूत बाइबलय् पाकः जुयाच्चन

ग्याँस मुया जनधनया क्षति जुयाच्चन तर न्यायया निति
एक्यबद्धता क्यने मफु । ज्याया मू मदयाः ल्याय्महत बिदेश
पलायन जुयाच्चन तर बिकृति बिरुद्ध छप्पं जुइ मफु । भ्रष्टाचार,
हाकु बजाः तिब्र तर न्हकैत न्हयचिले मफु । थुजोगु बिसर्गति
आपालं दु तर सः तयेत भीत थाकु । थ्व बिडम्बनाया साक्षी
जि खः । छ खः । भीपि सकलें खः । तर दुःख साथ धायेमा
- जिन्दगी धाथ्ये धर्मय् जक लिकुना च्वन

बौद्धतय्गु जिन्दगीइ बुद्ध धर्म तःधना बिल व हिन्दुतय्गु लागि
हिन्दु धर्म तःधना बिल व कृश्चियनतय्गु लागि कृश्चियन अले
मुस्मांतय्गु लागि इस्लाम तःधना बिल । अफ धाये, चेतनशील
प्राणीतय्गु लागि, सभ्य मनूतय्गु लागि वा धाये फरक फरक
सम्प्रदायया लागि

- बुद्ध सर्वस्व जुया बिल
- राम, कृष्ण आदर्श जुया बिल
- जिसस जिन्दगी जुया बिल
- अल्लाह अन्तिम लक्ष्य जुया बिल

तर, मानवियता वा मानव धर्म औचित्यहिन जुया बिल ।
जितः छत्तिं अफसोच मदु व आत्मग्लानी मदु व पश्चाताप
मदु । जिं धर्म बिरुद्ध नवाना बिया मानवताया निति । साय्द
थन्थाय लाक्क हे

- जिगु अस्तित्वय पत्तिं धस्वाइ
- जिगु पहिचानय् न्हयसः चिं बलनी
- जिगु म्हसिकाय् गलत अर्थ स्वाइ
- जि नास्तिक जुया बिइ ।

अय् नं जिं धाये,

- जितः बुद्धया चर्चा यायेगु सिबे जिगु गल्ली गल्लीइ
सचेतताया सः थ्वयेकः वइम्ह बुद्धलाल प्रति गर्व जुइ ।

- राम व कृष्ण स्वयां जिगु बस्ती बस्तीइ चेतना ग्वाकेत
ज्यान पाःवइपि रामे व कृष्णे प्रति गर्व जुइ ।

- व प्रभु स्वयां समाजय् समानताया सः थ्वयेकः वइम्ह
प्रभु नारायण प्रति गर्व जुइ ।

- व अल्लाह स्वयां दुःखय् नं साथ बिइत वइम्ह खान
दाइचा प्रति गर्व जुइ ।

तर जिगु खँ धर्मान्धतय्गु लागि अपच जुइ । मनू व
भगवानया तुलना प्रति आक्रोश अप्पइ ।

- ख्याच्चः वइ
- धम्की वइ
- हाथ्या वइ

सायद, अति सम्वेदनशील कट्टर मनूत छप्पं जुइ । जित
कठोर सजाय बिइ । जि जिगु समुदाय दुने हे बहिष्कृत जुइ ।

जितः ब्यूगु सजाय खनाः थौया बुद्ध भगवान लयेताइ ।
थौया जिसस लयेताइ । थौ या अल्लाह लयेताइ । थौया राम,
कृष्ण लयेताइ । छायाकि धर्मया प्रवर्तकतय्गु लागि नं थः
अनुयायीत थौ महान जुया बिइ !!!!

भाजु सुनिल बज्राचार्य नेपालभाषा साहित्य रूयल्य बिशेष यावाः चिबाखंय् वय्कःया च्वसा न्हयाः ।

आःतकया दुनै वय्कःया खंय् बाखं सफू ‘निसः व न्यापाः रूवाःपाः’, ‘ई’ व ‘व’ पिदने धुंकूगु दु ।
वय्कलं क्यापिटल एफ एमय् साहित्यिक ज्याक्रवः न्हयाका दी । चिबाखं बिधा चक्कनै माः धैगु तातुनाः
‘छगू फरक अभिव्यक्तिया सः’ न्हयाकैगुली भाबद्ध जुयादी ।



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पुष्प हिंरा तुलाधर
नेपाः

नेवाः जाति समुदायया थी थी जाति दथुइ सांस्कृतिक पक्ष, धार्मिक पक्ष व बिधि ब्यवहार हनेगुली न्हयःने लाःवया च्वंपि उदाय् समुदाय नं खः। बुसां निसे मसीतले उलि हे तःजिक संस्कार हनाच्वंपि नं उदाय्त हे खः। थःगु देशय् जुइमा अथवा देसंपिने जुइमा उदाय्तसैं थःगु संस्कार त्वःतूगु मदु। थ्वहे सिलसिलाय् अमेरिकाया शिकागोय् च्वनाच्वंपि काय् व भौया काय् मचा बुइगु खबर वल। मचा बुइ न्हयो हे भौया मां (बिद्या तुलाधर) व बाः (शरद रत्न तुलाधर) अन थ्यंकः भाल। इमित छु हे थाकु मजुल। अःपुक छय् मचा बुल सन् २०१९ जनवरीया ५ तारीख खुन्हु। नेवाःतय् तजिलजि कथं मचाया न्हापांगु संस्कार ब्यंकेगु नं उदाय् बिधि ब्यवहार कथं अजि बाज्याया न्हयोने हे जुल। अजि बाज्या लिसें अन लिक्कसं च्वन च्वनादीपि केहेभतपिनि परिवार नं उगु भिंगु ज्याय् ब्वति काःगु जुल। मचा तःधिइ जुजुं वल। हिसिचा दयावल। धां मधा खुला दइन। काय् भौ पाखें जिमित नं अन भिं जक्व ज्याय् वयेमाःगु जिद्धि यात। छय्या जंको यायेत मवंसे मजिल। खला छय्या ख्वाःपाः न्हिया न्हिथे फेसटाइमय् स्वयाच्वनागु खः अथेसां अन हे वनाः स्वये हथाय् चाल। जंक्वया लागी माःगु सकतां ज्वलं - जंको प्वाकलं, जंको तपुलि, जंको तिसा, जंको यायेबले किस्ति छपातय् थी थी ज्वलंत तयाः न्हयच्याकीगु चा, अप्पा, वा, सफू, कलम, कलि, मारचाः सकतां न्याना सुइटेकस स्वथना। थथे मचायात न्हयोने तया बीगु किस्तिइ मचां न्हापां छु काल वहे लिपा व मचां थःगु शिक्षा व लजगाःलय् वनी धैगु धापू दु। अथे हे थाय्मूयात माःगु ज्वलंत - जाकि, च्याता घाःसा, मुस्या पालु, खय्पि, पालु घासा, कःसू, पँमाय्, स्वांमाः, पञ्चपका, पचिंता मरि, ग्वाः मसला, सली, हयाउँथ्वं, लिसें माःमाःगु ज्वलत नं सुटकेशय् स्वथना। ला अन हे न्याये दइ धैगु बिचालं मतया। तर अनला म्येया ला थन थें न्याये अःपु मजू जुया च्वन। म्येया लाया पलेसा खसिलां ज्या कया।

जंकोया कन्हय् खुन्हु गणेद्योयाथाय् यंकाः मचाया कथु प्वाः चायेकेमाः धकाः धाई कथं अनया लिक्कस देभान धैगु थासय् तःधिकःम्ह गणेद्यः स्थापना याना तःगु जुयाच्वन। अन हे जिपिं सकल परिवारया लिसें निनिपिं (निष्ठा, श्रस्ता तायो व ससु) व निनि अजिपि। श्रद्धा कमल व जुनू कमल) गणेद्योयाथाय् थ्येन। निनीपिसं द्योयात लड्डु छानाः छकू मचायात नकाः कथु प्वाः चायेकेगु ज्या जुल। नियम कथं छेंय् वयाः मचा व निनिपिन्त संगया लिसें मतिनाया चिं बीगु जुल। थुकथं निन्हु बिकाः अबीरमानया जंको क्वचाल।

सुटकेस जाः लिसें जिपिं शिकागो थ्यंके हथाय् चाल। इस्वी सम्बत २०१९ या जून ४ तारीख खुन्हु ब्वयाः जून ६ तारीख सुथय् जिपिं शिकागोया O'Hare International Airport थ्येन। काय्, भौ, छय्, सम्धिपिं नाप लात। तसकं लय्ताया। जिपिं गनं





गन थं थें जुल । थ्व म्हगस जकं मखुला धैथें जुल । तसकं न्ह्यैपुल । पलख लिपा इपां थिपा मसीक न्ह्य वल । ज्वरय् याना तःगु जा नयाः घनापि जिपि गुगु इलय् न्ह्यलं चाल धाये हे मफुत । निन्हु स्वन्हु अथे हे न्ह्यलं काल । लिपा अनया लःकसय् लिसे जिमिगु म्ह नं हिला वन । जिपि थ्येनाः छवाः लिपा मचाया जंको जुइगु जुल । सकतां माःगु ज्वलं तयार यायेत निम्हं अजिपिनि लिमलाः । छन्हु न्ह्यो हे चौरासी ब्यञ्जन माःगु सकतां ज्वरय् याना । जंको खुन्हु थाय्भूइ सकतां ब्या । छय्, भौ, काय् लिसे जिपि सकले भःभः धाल । छगू भिंगु ज्याया शुरुवात जुल । छैयां थाकुलिं दकलय् न्हापां असर्पि जा नकाः मचाया नां छुइगु ज्या जिमि भाजु सिन्दुरमान तुलाधरं काय् स्मिकमान तुलाधर व भौ सबिना तुलाधरया न्हापांम्ह पुत्र 'अबीरमान तुलाधर' धकाः नां छुना दिल । अमेरीकाय् बूम्ह नेवाः मचाया नां नेवाः नां हे जुल धकाः सकलें लय्ताः । भौया बाः व मांया लिस लिसें सकल अन मूपि अबीरमानया निनि, पाजु, निनिअजि सकस्यां जा नकेगु ज्या जुल । लिसें उदाय् परम्परा कथं थाय्भु वायेगु ज्या भिनामचा अन हे दुगुलि श्रीकेश मान ताम्राकार पाखें जुल । थुगु ज्या इवः नेपालय् थें शिकागोय् न्ह्यैपुक क्वचाल । जंकोया कन्हय् खुन्हु गणेद्योयाथाय् यंकाः मचाया कथुप्वाः चायेकेमाः धका धाई कथं अनया लिक्कसं देभान धैगु थासय् तःधिकःम्ह गणेद्यः स्थापना याना तःगु जुयाच्चन । अन हे जिपि सकल परिवारया लिसें निनिपि (निष्ठा, श्रस्ता तायो व ससु) व निनि अजिपि । (श्रद्धा कमल व जुनू कमल) गणेद्योयाथाय् थ्येन । निनीपिसं द्योयात छानाः छकू लड्डु मचायात नकाः कथु प्वाः चायेकेगु ज्या जुल । नियम कथं छैय् वयाः मचा व निनिपिन्त सगंया लिसें मतिनाया चिं बीगु जुल । थुकथं निन्हु बिकाः अबीरमानया जंको क्वचाल ।

छय्या जंको ज्याय् धकाः वयाम्ह जितः शिकागोय् स्वना तःगु नेवाःतय्गु संस्था नेवाः अमेरिकन दबू पाखें छगू अन्तरक्रिया याना ब्यु धकाः इनाप याःकथ जुलाई ६, २०१९ खुन्हु शिकागो पब्लिक लाइब्रेरीया हलय् ज्याइवः जुल । उगु ज्याइवलय् ओरेगन राज्य भाया दीम्ह भाजु

दयारत्न शाक्य नं अन नाप लात । वय्कःया नायो सुइ उगु ज्याइवः बाँलाक न्ह्यात । जिं नेपालय् नेवाः मिसा व नेतृत्व, घरेलु उद्योग व किम्चि दयेकेगु बारे छत्वाःचा नवाना । नेवाः अमेरिकन दबू पाखे जितः हने कथं हना पौया लिसें वय्कःपिसं पिथना दीगु पत्रिका 'शिकागो नेवाः' व मेमेगु सफू उपहार कथं देछाना दिल । शिकागो नेवाः पत्रिका पुइका स्वया । तसकं स्तरीय जुइकथं पिथना तःगु जुया च्वन नेपाल भाषा व अंग्रेजी भाषं । थुगु पत्रिका पिथनेत यक्को हे कुतः तूगु जुइमाः धैगु अनुभव जुल ।

अथे हे मेगु छगू त्वःमंके मफइगु खँ - उदाय् समाज वाः वाः पतिकं बुधबार सुथय् ८:३० बजे न्ह्याकीगु उदाय् सः एफ एम सं शिकागोय् च्वनाः जिमिसं थःगु खँ प्वंकेगु हवःता नं चूलात । नेपालय् च्वना बले उलि मन्येनागु उदाय् सः शिकागो वसां निसे न्यनेगु बानी जुल । जिलाजं भाजु केशरमान ताम्राकारया कुतलं जिपि निम्ह तेपुयात वय्कःया छैय् सःताः बाधौया अन्तरवार्ता कया दिल । गुगु अन्तरवार्ता उपत्यका रेडियो उदाय् सः ज्याइवसं हलिं न्यंक थ्वल । जिपि थन च्वना न्येना च्वना । छिकपिसं नं न्येना दिसैं, जिमिगु अन्तरवार्ता लिंकः <https://archive.org/details/interviewbykesharmantamrakar>.

छय्या जंको ज्याय् शिकागो वयापि जिपि शिकागोया थी थी शहर, मन्दिर, तःतःजाःगु छैय्, टावरया लिस लिसें शिकागोया जःखःया राज्य नं चाहिलेगु हवताः चूलात । अमेरीकाय् थ्येनाः न्यूयोर्क शहर छगू चाःमहिउसें नेपाः लिहां वन धाःसा अमेरिका वःगु अपूर्ण जुइ धाल । उकिं काय् भौया इनाप कथं सकलें छय् तकं बुयाः न्यूयोर्क शहर चाहिला । सिक्क बाँलागु शहर । बहनीया व मानहाटम बजार, स्व स्वं स्वये हे मगाः । व लिवर्टिं स्टाय्च्यू ! व ब्रकलिन ब्रिज ! सकतां सकतां मिखाय् घानाः, आइफोनय् किपात स्वचाकाः सेप्टेम्बरया ०४ तारीख खुन्हु ओ'हेर (O'Hare) इन्टरनेसनल एयरपोर्टय् छय्यात कस्सिक घयेपुनाः मिखाय् खबि जायेकाः नेपाः स्वयाः वया शिकागोय् काय्, भौ, छय् व मेमेपि थःथितिपिन्त त्वःताः ।

मय्जु पुष्प हिरा तुलाधर लैडी जैसीसया पुर्व अध्यक्ष स्वः । थौं कन्हय् वय्कः श्री दिगु रूयः गुथि मिसा पुचःया नकिं जुया च्वना दीगु दु । अथे हे 'स्वनिगः' अचार उद्योग स्वनाः नेपालय् घरेलु उद्यमि जुया च्वना दीगु दु ।



जि - भाःतया लमि

जितः ला गय् याये गय् याये जुयावल । जिगु र्खाः अवश्य नं ह्याउँसे च्वनावल जुइ ।
गन्याःगु खँ ज्वनाः वइम्ह गन्याःगु खँ न्येनावने मालीन । जिगु पहः खनाः शान्तिं थः
मांयात नं ब्वनाहल । मांम्हेस्यागु जिगुप्रति ब्यवहार खनाः जिगु मन थहांवल । जितः
ला शान्तिया मां थः मां थें च्वनावल ।



धुस्वां साय्मि
नेपाः

जि - भाःतया लमि ।

द्यनाच्चंम्ह भाःतयात स्वया । थः खनाः थः हे न्हिला । खः
जि - भाःतया लमि । जि थः जीवन सिबय् भाःतया जीवन यः ।
वय्कःया ज्वर वयाच्चंगु ता दत । वासलं थ्यूगु मखु ।
'... मन थासय् लात धायेवं रोग अथे हे मदया वनी ... मखुसा
थ्व मनू हीमी चायाः थः जीवन स्यंका छ्वइ ... ।' डाक्टरया थ्व
खं जिगु मन दिक्क-दिक्क, जि हायल-कायल ! ... छु यानाः
जक जीगु । जिं धाःसा छु छु दु । जिं म्हिगः न्यँ हे न्येना ।
न्हापा मधाये थें यात । जि धाःसा वय्कःया मनया खँ सीकेगु
इच्छा । आखिर कर यानाः न्येनां ला जि हे थाराक्क न्हूगु ।
वय्कःया खँ न्येनाः जिगु नुगः तज्याइ थें च्वनावल ।

..... वय्कःया मानसिक असन्तोषया कारण शान्ति शान्ति,
अँ शान्ति । जिं बाँलाक म्हस्यू अम्ह जिपि निम्ह ला निम्ह
जुयाः नं छम्ह । वं धाःसां खइ मखु, खइ हे मखु । शान्ति
अज्याःम्ह मखु । स्वये हे गुलि नाइसे च्वं । जिनाप खँ ल्हाइगु
गज्याःगु थः थें यानाः । खः का शान्ति यानाः वय्कलं पार पाचुके
धुंकूगु च्वसा हानं ज्वनादिल । सीम्ह लेखक हानं म्वानावल ।
शान्तिया सहवासं यानाः वय्कःया जीवनं मूं पूबलय् जिं छन्हु
ख्याः थें यानाः वय्कःयात ध नं धया, - "छिं च्वयादीगु जक
जूसा, मखुगु संगतय् थःत हानं मयंकेगु जक जूसा छितः यःसा
जिं शान्तियात हे हयाबी । छितः यः ला ? " उखुन्हु वय्कलं
न्हिलाः धयादिल, - "म्हाः मदुगु खँ न्येने मयः ।" तर थौ वय्कलं
हे थन्याःगु खँ न्हयचीका दीबलय् जितः भवा तं नं पिहां वल ।
जितः शान्ति तच्चकं यः । जितः ला व थः हे ला-हिया केहँ थें
च्वं । शान्ति नं जितः तच्चकं माया याः छन्हु वय्कःनाप ल्वानाः
गन वने गन च्वने जूबलय् वयाथाय् वना । मस्यु छाय् थें उगु
ताकय् वय्कलं छगू छगू खँय् जितः ब्वः बियादीगु । वय्कःया
सारा दुःखया कारण जि । जि सिसां ज्यू धकाः नं धयादीगु ।
शान्तियात खँ कँकं जिगु मिखां ख्वबि नं वल । अम्ह जिं थन्याःगु

जीवनय् म्वायेगु सिबय् सीगु बेश, सिना हे वने धयाबलय् व
ग्यानाः जितः गन्याःगु खँ थुइकाः छँय् तक नं तःवल । शान्तिं
जितः माया याः । छम्ह पासां पासायात याये थें, केहँनं ततायात
याये थें । जि नं सुं मदु । थःत जूगु खँ, कलाः - भाःतया खँ
फुक्क वयात कनेगु । वया नं न्येने यः । जिगु खँ वं न्हयाबलें
बाँलाक न्येनीगु, गबलें आय् मबू । छन्हु थः भाःतनाप ल्वाल्वां
गन्याःगु सम्म धयादीगु - जिगु न्हयाना तयागु खाःचुरि फुक्क
तछ्यानाः 'का छिमि भाःत सित' धकाः धयादिल । अम्ह वय्कःया
चित्त बुभय् मजुयाः न्हयःनेसं च्वंगु खाःया गिलास नं चुं चुं
जुइक वांछ्वया दिल धकाः जिं कनाबलय् शान्तिया ख्वाः तच्चकं
खिउँया वन । ख्वाउँक छक्कः सासः ल्हानाः धाल, - "थन्याःपि
मिजंतय्त ख्यायेमाः । आः गबलें थथे याइबलय् चुरिया टुक्रा व
गिलासया टुक्रा भ्वाः तिनाः म्हुतुइ तयाः जि सी त्येल धयादिसँ ।
अले स्वयादिसँ, वय्कःया चाला । फुक्क ल्वःमना वनी ।" जिं
शान्तियात माया याना, तर शान्तिया सिबय् अप्वः वय्कःया जीवन
यः । अले वय्कःया जीवनया निति न्हयागुं यायेत नं तैयार ।
वय्कःया जीवन जक दइगु सा थःगु जीवन-ज्यान बीत, सिनाः
म्वायेत, म्वानाः म्वानाः सीत नं जि तैयार । शान्तियात कयाः खः
थें मखु थें तःक्वःमछि वय्कःनाप जिगु कचकच मजुगु मखु ।
थ्व मिजंया शान्ति उलि यःसा हयाबी धकाः बिचाः यानाः छन्हु
शान्तियाथाय् व नं वना । तर वनाम्हेस्या बक फुटय् जूगु मखु ।
ख्याः थें नी थें यानाः खँ जिं धयां ला शान्ति गम्भीर जुयाः
धाल, - "मखु सुधा दिदी, थ्व लेखकतय्त पत्याः याये मज्यू ।
छिं प्वःचिना तयेमाः । दिदीयात धाये धकाः च्वनागु गुलि दत,
थौ धा हे धाये का । छम्ह भभिम्ह मिसानाप जुयाच्चंगु दु धकाः
थन बय्बय् ।" जितः ला गय् याये गय् याये जुयावल । जिगु
ख्वाः अवश्य नं ह्याउँसे च्वनावल जुइ । गन्याःगु खँ ज्वनाः
वइम्ह गन्याःगु खँ न्येनावने मालीन । जिगु पहः खनाः शान्तिं थः
मांयात नं ब्वनाहल । मांम्हेस्यागु जिगुप्रति ब्यवहार खनाः जिगु मन



थहांवल । जितः ला शान्तिया मां थः मां थें चवनावल । सीम्ह मां म्वाना च्वंथें चवनावल । मांम्हेस्यां जिगु फुक्क खँ चाः चाः हीकाः न्यन । जिगु फुक्क खँ न्यने धुंकाः धाल, - "स्वैदिसँ नानि, मिजं धयापि न्ह्याम्हं थथे हे खः । अयनं अपायधंम्ह मनूयात थथे खँ ल्हाकातये बांलाः मजू । खःम्ह-ज्यूम्ह सा धाये का, वया यल भीसं छु याये । व मिसाया चाला बां मलाः । मिजंतयत् प्याखं हुयाः क्यनाः अय्लाः त्वंकाः न्हूगु छँ दंगु सुनां मस्यू । छिकपिनि वय्कःयात हे छवया हयादिसँ । जिं फुक्क थुइका बी ।"

उखुन्हु गन्याःगु मन याउँकाः छँय वया । वय्कःयात धया । जागय जुल । इमिथाय् गबलें वने दइ मखु । मस्यु छु छु धयादिल थें । उखुन्हु निसें हीमी चायादीम्ह गुलितक शान्त हे जुया मदी ।

छन्हु सुथय् पिहां भाःम्ह बहनिइ नौ बजे जुल जुइ दुहां भाःबलय् । म्ह छम्हं प्याः । लाकां ला भ्यातनालय् बुलातःगु थें च्वं । ल्हाः चुइँ चुइँ पू । ख्वाः गन्याःगु खिउँगु खिमिलाया दक्वसिबय् खिउँगु चाया सिकं नं वय्कःया कपाः खिउँ । उखुन्हुनिसें ज्वर वःम्ह थौतक लाःगु मखुनि । लायेकेत छु जक मयाना । गुर्जु मिसा छम्हेस्यां नकातःगु - मन स्यंकेत धकाः धाःगुलिं धाःगु पूजा याना बिया । थःगु तिसा नं मियाः डाक्टरं धाःगु वासः यानाः बाःछि ति स्वइम्भूइ नं तया हया । रोग लाःगु मखु । भन् भन् चर्कय् जुया वनाच्वन । वय्कःया छन्हु न्हिलाखाः स्वयेत तपस्या याये मालीगु । न्हिछि दाना च्वनीगु । बहनिइ जुल धायेवं हाला हइगु, ल्वाना हइगु । छँयापिसं वय्कःया थ्व अवस्था खलिसे जितः हेपय् यानाहल । जितः ला सिना नं वने मास्तेवइगु । सीत मसनागु नं मखु । तर जितः म्वाये मययाः नं सी ग्याः । अले जि म्वानाच्वना । थःगु तरंगय् मलाःगु दिन खुन्हु जुल धायेवं वय्कलं मिखाय् खबि तयाः नं धाः, - "जिं यानाः छंगु नापं जीवन स्यनीन !" थुलि जक माया याइबलय् जिगु सारा दुःख तना वनीगु । तर भ्याः भचाया थ्व मायाय् जि गुलि म्वाना च्वनेगु । लिपा जूलिसे त्वहः मदु त्वहः तयाः ल्वाना हयादिल । खःगुं मखुगुं खँय जागय जुइगु । जि ला म्ह जक यार यार खाकाः इयाः - खापा तिना जुइगु । खँ मल्हाःसा खँ मल्हात धकाः जागय जुइगु, खँ ल्हाःसा जवाः - सवाः यात धकाः तं चायादीगु ।

याना याना थें मज्यू, डाक्टरयाथाय् वनाः ख्वयाः हे फुक्क खँ, ब्याक्क घटना कनाबिया । डाक्टरं तिप्यंक धाल, - "भाःतया ल्वय् जिं मखु छिं जक लायेके फइ । रोगीया मनया दुने छुं खँया ल्वापु जुयाच्वंगु दु । थ्व मनया ल्वापु मलंतले थथे जुइ । छिं सँभालय् यानादिसँ, नत्र छिं तच्चकं दुःख सीगु जुल ।"

अले जिं म्हिगः वय्कःयाके न्यँ हे न्येना । वय्कलं तप्यंक धयादिल । वय्कःयात हीमी चायेका च्वंम्ह शान्ति । गबलें जीवनकाःछि वय्कःया नामय् च्वने धाइगु सा गबलें ब्याहाः जुइन, भ्वय् सःतके हये धाइगु । गबलें ब्याहाः जूसा पासा जुयाः म्वानाच्वने धाइगु । गबलें वया जीवनया शिका वय्कलं यानादिल । काचाक्क ला जि नं शान्ति खनाः तं पिहां वल । तर जितः अजुगति चाल - थः मिजंया पहः खनाः । शान्तिया ब्याहाः वइगु चिकुलां जुइ धकाः मस्युगु सुनां दु । शान्ति बिचरीया थन्याःगु अन्याःगु खँ मदु, कल्पनाय् ब्वाँय वनीम्ह थ्व मिजंया म्वाः मदुगु बिचाः म्वाः मदुगु चिन्ता । जिं जागय जुयाः छु धया थें वय्कलं शान्ति व थःद थुया फुक्क खँ कनाहल । अतीतया खँ सिनेमाया रील थें जिगु न्हयःने वल । जितः पत्याः जुयावल । अफ शान्तिं ब्यूगु धकाः शान्तिया किपा छपाः न्हयःने तयाब्यूबलय् ला जिं छुं धायेथाय् मदया वन । अयसा शान्तिं जितः मुलय् तयाः गःकीत संगु ला ? यःसा यः का । ययेके मज्यू धयागु सुनां धाःगु दु ? म्वाःल का निम्हेस्यां निम्हं यल का, थथे मनयात ल्वाकःबुकः यायेगुली वया छु स्वार्थ ! जिं ला न्हापांनिसें धयाच्वना । आः नं धाये, धयां नं च्वने - उपि निम्हेस्या यःसा जितः छु ! अफ जि पंगलः जूसा जि नं छखे चिलाबी, जिगु त्याग, जिगु स्वार्थयात जिं भचा चीकाः भाःतयात जीवन दइगु सा जिगु अहोभाग्य खः । जिं शान्तियात फुक्क खँ कयाः तप्यंक पत्र छवया । स्व स्व वं बियाहःगु लिसः । छु वयागु थ्व कर्तब्य ला का

सुधा दिदी,

छिगु पत्रयात धन्यवाद ! जिं छिकपिनि वयात तस्वीर बियागु हे मखु । जबरजस्ती जिगु ब्यागं लाकाः तस्वीर काःगु खः । करपि मिसाया तस्वीर थः भाःतयाके तयेका तइम्ह छि गन्याःम्ह मिसा ले । उकिं मखा जिमि पासापिसं छितः भाःतया लमि धाःगु ।

छिं थःम्ह मिजं जितः ना धकाः बीगु छिगु कर्तब्यला, छु छिं थःम्ह मिजं छम्हेसित कन्ट्रोलय् तये मफु ला ?

छिकपिनिम्ह मिजं जितः म्वाः, जितः सुं मिजंनाप जिन्दगी हवनेगु इच्छा दुसा जिमि मामं धाःम्हनाप ब्याहाः याये । थ्व हे जिगु निर्णय ।

जि थें न्याःम्ह नीच बदमास मिसायात थः मिजं ना धाये छि मग्याः ला ? जितः छिकपिनि मिजं मयः ।

जि नीच बदमास मिसानाप संगत याके मते, जिगु संगतय् छवयाः थःम्ह मिजंयात जि थें तुं नीच धायेके मते । आःतक लाःनि, बचय् या ।

- शान्ति



शिकागो नेवाः

शान्तिया पत्र बँबं जि याउँक द्यनाच्वंमह भाःतपाखे स्वया ।
बिचराया गन्याःगु आशा व बिश्वासय् द्यनाच्वन । गुलि आशा व
बिश्वासय् शान्तियात थः यानाच्वन । तर शान्तिया पहः स्व ।
तर वया पत्रं धाः - शान्तिया जिमि भाःत सु ? उमिगु सम्बन्ध
गन्याःगु ? थः भाःतया अवस्था खनाः माया जायावल - शान्तिया
जीवन खनाः कन्ना चायावल ।

..... शान्ति जिमि भाःतया कलाः वया आः सुनाप ब्याहाः
जुइ मखुत । वया आशा हे जिमि भाःत वया जीवनया
बिश्वास हे जिमि भाःत । उकिं जिगु मृत्यु वया जीवन । उकिं
मखा जिगु हत्या यायेत खाःचुरि, गिलासया टुक्रा भ्वाःतिना का
धाःगु जिं थःगु बिचाःयात थाथा याना । मखु, मखु शान्ति
अन्याःमह मखु । शान्ति थः सिनावनी थः जीवन इवाः इवाः

याइ, वं जिगु हत्या याइ मखु । मस्त निद्राय् द्यनाच्वंमह थः
भाःतयात स्वया । तर वं मचायेकं जिगु मखुसा जिगु जीवनया
हत्या यानाच्वन । जितः वयानाप तं मदु - वं केवल जिगु
पीर थुइका ब्यूसा । जिमि भाःतयात अलमलय् लाकाः हीमी
चायेका मब्यूगुसा । जिं छु बिचाः यानागु थ्व । जिं थथे बिचाः
यानाः मखा जितः मनूतसे भाःतया लमि धाःगु जुइ । वय्कलं
महगसय् छु खन थें हरर न्हिला हयादिल । जि भचा कय्कुना,
तर वय्कःया न्हयलं चाःगु मखु । वय्कःया न्हिलाप्रति जिगु
मनय् माया जायावल । शान्तिया जीवन, वय्कःया जीवन, थः
जीवन - स्वम्हेस्यां जीवन छगू थें च्वनावल । स्वम्हप्रति जिगु
मनय् सहानुभूति जायावल । न्हयःनेसं च्वंगु न्हाय्कनय् जितः
स्वयाच्वंमह जितःयात जिं धया - "जि - भाःतया लमि ।"

भाषा थुवाः **धुस्वां साय्मि** (नै.सं. १०५० - नै.सं. ११२५) नैपाल भाषा साहित्य रूयल्य् दकलय् न्हापां
उपन्यास च्वयादीमह साहित्यकार खः । वय्कःया 'गंकी' देशय् जक मखु हलिमय् वं उतिकं लोकं
हवाःगु उपन्यास जुगु दु । उपन्यासया लिस लिसै बाखं, प्याखें व चिनाखं च्वया दी । न्हयब्वयागु
बाखं 'जि - भाःतया लमि' नै.सं. १०८७ पारै 'क्री' लय्पौ सं पिदंगु खः ।



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शिकागो नेवाः



जीवन कंसाकार
नेपाः

अनन्त लबु
पित्याः, प्याःचाः लंकि वं
जुल छन्त कं ।
॥१॥

मुखू चहिल
प्रकृति आतय् चाल
बिधि माल वं ।
॥२॥

भिन्छपु हाइकु

खसुं त्वपुल
चेतना दनावल
न्हूगु स्वां हवल ।
॥३॥

गुथिइ मिखा
द्योःलां द्यो पितनेगु
गंछि बिज्याउं ।
॥४॥

जुइमखु नी
थ्वःगु सः तनी मखु
बिस्युं वने फु ?
॥५॥

शान्ति भूमि थ्व
मे निपु दुया राज
माकःया फोसि ।
॥६॥

असंख्य तारा
शोभा खः आकाशया
थःहे थिइब्यु ।
॥७॥

स्यंकल मूर्ति
पनेफु ? रश्मीयात
न्हायकनय् ख्वाः स्व ।
॥८॥

हुं खं ला आज्जु
थःगु शस्त्र अस्त्र ज्वं
ब्वांयेनु नसंचा ।
॥९॥

क्वाःगु हि भीगु
बाः वन उखें थुखें
मुनेगु गथे ?
॥१०॥

इमां दाः वल
सम्पदा चिच्चाय् दन
दन स्वनिगः ।
॥११॥

मय्जु जीवन कंसाकार छम्ह अर्थबिज्ञ स्वः । अर्थेसां वय्कलं नैपाल भाषाया हाइकु, साहित्य लिसें अर्थ सम्बन्धि च्वसू च्वया दी । वय्कःया हाइकु सफू याकनं हे पिदने त्यंगु दु ।

नेपाल सम्बत ११४० या

लसताय् सकल नेपाःतिपिन्त

नूबंसा सिंगुना

Happy New Year

Nepal Sambat 1140



Surya, Krishna, Isha, Alisha & Sukrins Shrestha
Chicago, Illinois



झुवँसा सिनुना

नेपाल सम्बत ११४० या

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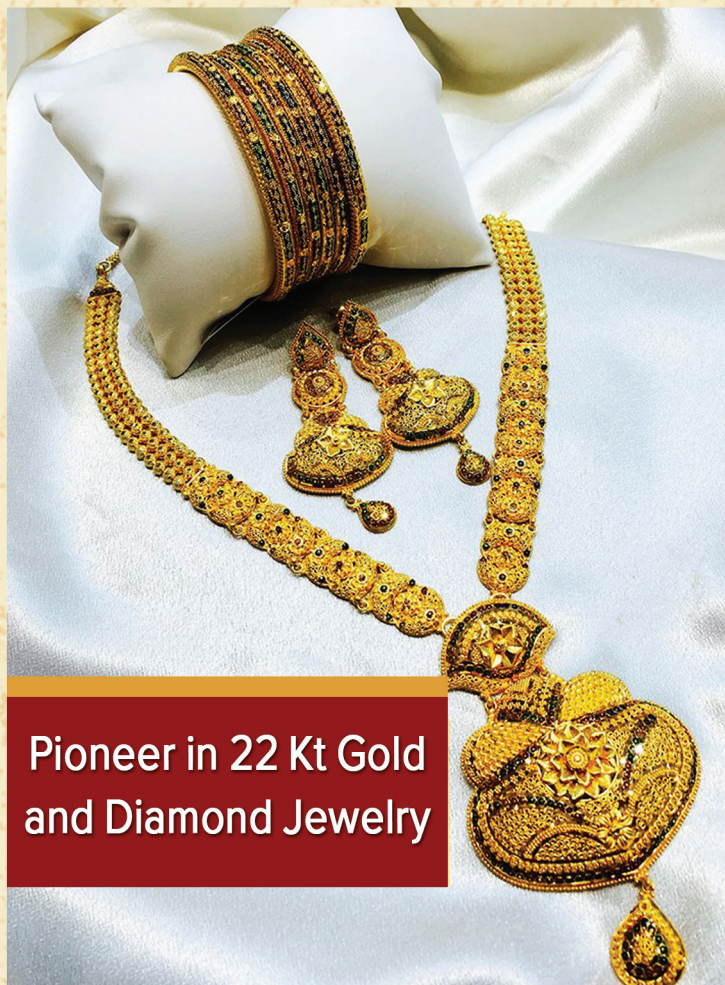
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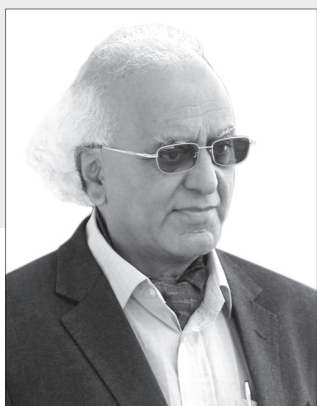
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Prof. Abhi Subedi
Nepal

Keshar Man Tuladhar's father Manik Man saw this all in Calcutta and when he came to Kathmandu he made the painters paint the curtains according to the plan. Keshar Man Tuladhar particularly remembered one of painters, named Anandamuni who was a friend of the artist, Chandraman Maskey. Anandamuni painted the draft scene for the theatre. It looked real and beautiful, recalled Keshar Man Tuladhar.

The following text occurs in my book, *Nepali Theatre As I See It*, (pp. 75-90), published by Gurukul Theatre, 2006. I wrote the book to address the needs of the theatre as one involved in the theatre activity. In that process, I had to meet the stalwarts like Keshar Man Tuladhar and a few others who unfortunately passed away not long after I dialogued with them. Today, that makes this section very important for us. It was always my desire to meet and talk to Keshar Man Tuladhar, which became possible with the help of Prof. Nirmal Man Tuladhar, my long time friend and colleague. The following excerpt includes the preview of Parsi theatre to make it easier to understand the historicity and significance of Keshar Man Tabaa's works. The text speaks itself.

Preview

The Parsi theatre took its origin in India. According to Anuradha Kapur, the 'heyday' of Parsi theatre was

HERITAGE OF PARSI THEATRE : A DIALOGIC PICTURE

roughly between 1850s and the 1930s, which may be seen as India's first modern commercial theatre. Kapur locates the position and its strength in these words, "Here, the 'secular magic of illusionism' was experienced, creating new desires and new consumers." The range of consumerism extended to Nepal in the early decades of the 20th century. The Nepali courts of the Rana oligarchy and public became the new consumers of the Parsi theatre. The problematic can be put in the form of questions like this. How did a theatre that had a popular base and spirit of consumerism become an exclusive art of entertainment for the courts of Nepal? Do popular forms become the traps of exclusiveness as the Parsi theatre became one in Nepal? The answer is embedded into the questions. When the rulers use the popular forms of entertainment for their exclusive purposes, they dislocate them from their spatial positions and the conditions of their natural origins. The Parsi theatre was an urban phenomenon of entertainment that created a cinematic culture in due course of time. The Bollywood film production owes its origin to the Parsi theatre in different urban centres of India.

When the Parsi theatre came to Nepal it acquired a status of power and prestige as it was the exclusive means of entertainment for the ruling families of Nepal. By the same token, it was imbued with greater degree of imaginings and dreams of the audience for whom the theatre became the only means of escaping the tyranny of time and space. The male heroes, who also played the roles of women by means of cross-dressing, became the icons, the targets of love. They became the targets of the silent timid female voyeurs of the courts. Stories of some of the Parsi actors' escapades are given in the following pages. Though the Parsi theatre was not a rainbow between the courts and the public, it certainly was a means of some links between the aristocracy of



the semi-literate Ranas and the creative artists from among the common people who had talents. They needed a theatre to show their plays and the Rana courts gave them. So the open, democratic and consumerist ambience of the Parsi theatre in India became a unique melange of dreams, power, links and entertainment in Nepal. I would like to cite the following lines from an article written by Kathryn Hanseen to locate the Parsi theatre in history and space before moving on to the historicity that this popular form of theatre evokes in Nepal:

Named for its Bombay-based pioneers, the Parsi theatre blended certain European practices of stagecraft and commercial organization with Indic, Persian, and English stories, music, and poetry. Though the impact of its touring companies, it had a catalytic effect on the development of modern drama and regional theatre throughout South Asia and Southeast Asia. Moreover, the Parsi theatre is widely credited with contributing to popular Indian cinema its genres, its 'aesthetic' and its economic base. With Hindi films now the major cultural signifier for the middle classes and the 'masses' in South Asia and its diaspora, documentation and evaluation of the Parsi theatre is much needed, especially to connect it convincingly to the cinematic medium that followed.

The Parsi theatre blended, spread over certain regions of Asia and created signifiers for the Indian and South Asian film narratives to refer to. These are some of the major features of this theatre that in Nepal we would like to evoke to discuss theatre of the courts. The country was under the autocratic rule of the Rana family who were very careful to see that people do not become educated and conscious about their rights. So they did not allow them to create spaces and occasions, which they could use to come together independently. But the Ranas had to rely on the artists to produce plays. So they made a silent compromise with the theatre artists. The personal stories of the theatre creators speak about this tacit agreement. The Rana court did not create a theatrical public, nor did the patrons need to create any kind of theatre commercialism. But the impact of the Parsian theatre was felt outside the capital. If we

see the history of theatre in major towns of Nepal, we find that they used the Parsi theatre techniques in their performances. Theatrical shows arranged by people during the 20s and 30s in towns like Dharan, Dhankuta of east Nepal and Palpa, Pokhara of western Nepal used the scenic curtains, melodrama, Hindi-Urdu mixed songs and language and the elaborated arrangements to give the theatre performance a quality that was similar to the Parsi theatre of Kathmandu. But theatres outside the Kathmandu valley had no sufficient props and even light arrangements. Their performances were short-lived and the required expertise and skills was not sufficient. The features of the Nepali Parsi theatre can be summed up in the following points:

The Parsi theatre came to Kathmandu in the early years of the 20th century and continued well up to the 50s.

- Some theatre practitioners like Dumber Shumsher Rana and Manik Man Tuladhar who were trained in Calcutta in 1893 and 1900 respectively, introduced techniques and methods of performance as well as the selection of texts that were written in Hindi replete with Urdu and Persian words.
- Singing and music dominated the theatre.
- The public could see these plays only at a certain period in the year. For example, the groups could perform the plays for a week during the Gaijatra festival in Kathmandu.
- The groups rehearsed the plays on their own, spent their own money and were invited over to perform on the theatres inside the Rana courts.
- The stories were often melodramatic, sentimental and entertaining.
- The theatre was colourful and creating verisimilitude in stories and acting was the main goal of the performance.
- Scenography was elaborate and graphic.
- But dream element was always given space in texts, scenography, music and acting.



I felt that the best history of the Parsian theatre in Nepal can be narrated by the actors themselves. I was fortunate to be able to talk and record the conversations with some of the major performers of Parsi theatre in Nepal. I would like to present here the Parsi theatre, the position of performance artists during the Rana regime and the pain and excitement of transformation from stage to cinema on the basis of my conversations with these great theatre artists of Nepal. The first is Keshar Man Tuladhar.

Keshar Man Tuladhar (1921-2003)

Keshar Man Tuladhar was the son of the late Nepali Parsi theatre creator Manik Man Tuladhar (1875-1953) who went to Calcutta to get theatre education in 1900. He introduced elaborate methods of theatre production in Kathmandu. Since he came from a cultured family of the Newars, he had access to everything that was available to a performance artist in Kathmandu. Though the policy of the Rana court was little different from what the Newar tradition had bequeathed to the theatre practitioners like Manik Man, they encouraged the theatre creators to produce stories on stage for entertainment. I visited Keshar Man Tuladhar, an octogenarian person and the last of the great and influential Parsi theatre creator in Nepal, in a cosy room in the traditional Newar house in Asan. His nephew, a university professor and friend introduced me to him. According to Prof. Nirmal Man Tuladhar, his uncle was not very eloquent that particular day because he was not feeling well. To me he looked fine and he received me with warmth and answered my questions, which were all planned to provoke him into recalling his theatre experiences. He was one of the most important theatre artists who were very active in the Parsi theatre performances in the courts of the Ranas and outside. I had a desire to go to him again and ask about the costumes and scenography that they used. But unfortunately, this became his last interview. I heard from Nirmal Tuladhar that he passed away not very late after I had made conversations with him and recorded them. But he spoke about most of the important features of Parsi theatre and its performance in the Nepal Mandala, in the ancient Newar towns and the Rana courts.

For Keshar Man Tuladhar performing plays was easy and difficult at the same time. In fact, it was easy to perform a play for them, he confessed. It was simple. They would be given different roles by the director and they would go accordingly. His elder brother, Dambar Man Tuladhar, who was also sent to Calcutta for training in theatre craft, was the director of the group. Keshar Man Tuladhar's father Manik Man was the first theatre performer in Nepal. He was trained in Calcutta in 1900. Keshar Man Tuladhar claimed his father was the first Nepali to do so. In fact Dambar Shumsher Rana was the first Nepali to get training in dramaturgy in Calcutta in 1893, but Tuladhar was the first non-Rana, a commoner, to get modern theatre training in Calcutta.

Manik Man learned everything from Corinthian theatre of Calcutta, which always remained a model for him, claimed Keshar Man Tuladhar. Manik Man created theatre and used curtains that were painted. There used to be layers of five or six curtains on the stage. The first was called draft with the figures of deities painted on it. The next one had the painting of rasta or streets, houses and towns. Then the third curtain had the painting of the drawing room. The fourth curtain would have the painted picture of forest. Side curtains would have similar scenes painted on them. Keshar Man Tuladhar's father Manik Man saw this all in Calcutta and when he came to Kathmandu he made the painters paint the curtains according to the plan. Keshar Man Tuladhar particularly remembered one of painters, named Anandamuni who was a friend of the artist, Chandraman Maskey. Anandamuni painted the draft scene for the theatre. It looked real and beautiful, recalled Keshar Man Tuladhar. They were able to showcase through this participation of a traditional Newar painter with the Tuladhars' Parsi venture some remarkable visual images of the Newar performance culture that powerfully projected various interdisciplinary oeuvres of Newar aesthetic traditions on their stage.

"The plays then were far superior to the ones we see today," claimed Keshar Man Tuladhar. In the early stages the plays were performed in Hindi and later



they were performed in Nepali. Harihar Nath Regmi used to write plays for them. Sometimes they gave him some storylines and sometimes he used his own imagination to write. He was their family friend. None of those texts got published. They were performed and forgotten afterwards. They improvised the comic shows themselves. No text was prepared in advance. The plays were mostly performed at night. Though they started them in the evening, they would go far into night. There was light system. They created the music for the theatre performance. Karkat Man Tuladhar played the violin. Some of them played *tabala*. They created music with classical base.

Duration of the performance would be about three hours. The play as such would not take more than 2 hours but to allow time for the scene and dress change they created comic shows, which altogether used to take about one hour. “Aladdin” was one of the famous plays that they performed. “Kumaruzma” of the Arabian Nights was another. They performed many plays so it is difficult to remember their names now. They would perform the same play for the whole year, but played it in so many different places. It would take about 2 months to rehearse the play and they would perform it for a month. They would be allowed to perform for the 8 days during the Gaijatra festival, but the Rana ruler allowed them extra days to perform.

They would take everything including, nails, screws, nuts and bolts to the palace and create a theatre there. In this manner they performed at Singh Durbar, Narayanhiti palace, Babarmahal, Shreemahal, etc. The audience of the play would be their family folks, a great number of women, children and men. A total of 500 to 1000 people would see the play at one time. They did not allow the public to go to see the performance. Nevertheless, they took some people calling them their assistants. The show would be booked in advance with specified time and place.

They were active for about a decade from 1939 to 1950 in this manner. It all closed from the year 1950. They performed at Town Hall, which later became Janasewa, the movie theatre, and and now it is Bishal Bazar, at New Road.

Keshar Man Tuladhar acknowledged Bala Krishna Sama's contribution to theatre, but he added triumphantly. ‘Sama came after us’. But they performed simultaneously too. Sama's play *Mukunda Indira* was performed at the same time as those of the Tuladhars' Parsi theatre. They too were active at the same time. Manik Man Tuladhar used to go to Sama's grand-father Dambar Shumsher Rana's house and in the palace of the Maharaja to teach theatre. The plays in these courts were performed by the people who worked there. They were mostly women. Keshar Man Tuladhar said his father Manik Man used to go to train them there. According to him, Bala Krishna Sama introduced a different practice in his plays. He brought the artists from outside. Sama was the only person, he said, who brought the theatre out to the public. No one else knew about it. So it was only Sama who did it. But to a Parsi theatre practitioner Keshar Man Tuladhar, Sama's plays were little bland. Curiously, the reason that Tuladhar gave was that Sama's theatre was only poetry. He said, ‘There would be no music, no dance, no singing. There was only dialogue. But in our shows, there was everything—music, dance and songs.’

In the Tuladhars' Parsi theatre there would be one show at one time and place. It would take 3 hours to set up the stage and 3 hours to perform. The day would go just like that. There were no stage experts. They created theatre themselves. But they needed men to carry things and help them. Their stage sets were heavier than those of the others. Others used clothes for the roof but they used corrugated iron sheets. As for the layers of curtain, they would be the same but there would be the change of scenes that used to be painted on small clothes and put up on the big screen. Scenes would change fast. People worked inside. To make up for that time an entertainer went outside the screen and engaged the audience. There are no prerecords of the music sung then. Since Keshar Man Tuladhar played the main role, he did the singing too. Sometimes the stage was used as a place where people from the audience could participate in singing, playing instruments and so on. It was like a ‘conference’ and this would happen within the play, within the main story itself. But the



artist would not participate in that because they would not be trained in music. Keshar Man acted in about 25 plays. His best, as he remembered, was “Aladdin” in Hindi. Scenes were made to look real. As in the story an eagle would swoop down to take a necklace away; similarly, the flight scene was actually shown on the stage. His granduncle had also played Aladdin’s role before him. It had gone into the family. But the nature of the play and scenography was more developed and sophisticated in his time than it is today, Tuladhar claimed.

The Parsi plays were mainly performed in the Rana courts. But initially, each play before being taken to the court theatres would be performed outside. Keshar Man Tuladhar’s group or what was said *Munchako Nach* or Muncha’s theatre named after Manik Man’s nickname, had a grand rehearsal at the backyard of their house, Ganesh chowk, in Asan Kisidhoka. There are still elderly people around who remember enjoying the grand rehearsal. The play could not be taken out without making *Nāsa puja* (the worship of Natyeswor, the god of music) in the neighbourhood.

Keshar Man Tuladhar recalled there was a big stage inside Singh Durbar. There used to be theatres in every palace. But they have all become dysfunctional today. Tuladhar recalled with a note on the era that is gone forever, “There is no ‘Rana’ and there is no ‘Durbar’ today”. But their plays were not shown entirely on these stages. They had to create their own stages. But Tuladhar claimed, the quality of the plays that people performed on the court stages would be very similar to those of the Tuladhars’. This shows the pervasiveness of the Parsi theatre that was still performed in Nepal though in India it had begun to see its final days. These plays were performed in Hindi but later on they were performed in Nepali.

After 1950 the Tuladhars realised that their theatre had outlived its utility. People could see stories thrown on the screen from a spool. In other words the cinema came and it was all finished. Interestingly, Keshar Man Tuladhar himself got interested in this medium too. So he changed his profession. Keshar Man Tuladhar

personally went to get the cinema spools and started showing cinema to people. The late King Mahendra and his two brothers Himalaya Shah and Basundhara Shah saw the cinema that Keshar Man Tuladhar had brought in this manner. He claimed, he was friendly with with the princes. He showed the films to the princes in a section of Kathmandu city called Tahachal. He recalled they sat together and watched the films. The thirty-five millimetre films were called ‘talkies’. The films came from Bombay. Bengali films did not come though they were very nice. The Bengali language was not difficult to understand for Keshar Man Tuladhar. Their association with Calcutta was strong starting with his father’s and later with his brother Dambar Man’s training on the art of dramaturgy and musical contacts.

Karkat Man Tuladhar, father of Nirmal Man Tuladhar who is an academic, musician and professor at Tribhuvan University, became a violinist. Keshar Man Tuladhar went to Calcutta with his father and bought 31 ‘harmoniums’ to sell in Kathmandu. He recalled how he had asked the shopkeeper to give him a violin as a souvenir for buying so many harmonies and he was given that. He used to fiddle it out there in Calcutta. But since he was a vocalist, he didn’t feel comfortable with playing instruments. He brought it and recalled with pride, gave it to his younger brother Karkat Man. Since Karkat Man could not sing, they had to teach him some skill. They taught him dance. He performed Kathakali dance very well. He did not want to play the violin, but two of them, Keshar Man Tuladhar and his elder brothers forced Karkat Man to learn the violin. He had no choice, so he learnt it. He became a good violinist. They taught him how to play the violin. A classical singer, Keshar Man said, can teach how to play any musical instruments even though he actually does not play them. His younger younger brother played *tabala*; his nephews, Madhur Man and Dilliharsha played the harmonium. Laughingly, Keshar Man Tuladhar said they were jack of all trades, master of none. They played everything. But the important thing was that their contribution to theatre was very important. They all played for the theatre.



शिकागो नेवा:

The Ranas paid them some money for the show; they paid from 200 to 300 rupees for one show. That was a good amount by the then standard. They were also given bakashish or tips for good performance. They gave money to individual artists and musicians too. They had different categories for remuneration like music, dance, and performance. Since their father Manik Man Tuladhar was familiar with the people in the big houses and taught their people theatre art, they used the Tuladhars' shows as an excuse to pay their group some money. The Shah King Tribhuvan did not see the Tuladhars' Parsi plays at all because they already had the cinema brought in the palace then. So they did not bother to see the plays. Films became the easy substitutes for the Parsi plays, mainly staged by Manik Man Tuladhar and his sons. The memoirs of an Austrian nurse of King Tribhuvan are worth alluding to here.

Keshar Man Tuladhar expressed his dismay on one score. He said none of the nine sons of the family did take up the family tradition of theatre and music. But he acknowledged that his nephew Nirmal Man Tuladhar and his younger son Sandesh Man Tuladhar who have shown enough musical talent, do music, though they are doing it as a leisure pursuit.

The last witness to this flamboyant legacy of Parsi theatre in the Tuladhar family is the architecture of their main house in Asan Kisidhoka. A small balcony there is a reminder of the times when women folks sat there watching the men's rehearsals taking place on a ground floor far into the night. Other reminders are costumes and props of the Parsi theatre that lie in the attics even today.

Such was the legacy of the Tuladhars of Asan Kisidhoka.

Prof. Abhi Subedi is a poet, playwright, linguist, essayist, columnist, critic and translator. His over two dozens of books on various topics have been published. Among his ten plays, the theatre group has staged several of them in Nepal and abroad. He is a literary celebrity.





शिकागो नेवा:

LIFE WITH MY DOGS

Deb Shova Kansakar Hilker

Nepal



Kancha always sat close by and watched whenever anyone was getting a bath. He got himself wet unnecessarily, despite all the yells and spanks he got to keep away. He loved sitting wherever there was water.

"Scotch! Brandy! Honey! Momo!" I yelled out from the kitchen door. They all bounded towards me wagging their little tails; it was time for their lunch. Out in the garden, the others watched me expectantly, waiting for their names to be called out too. With ten dogs in the house, it was sometimes difficult to remember all their names in one breath. One would have thought they would all come running, following the others, but not my dogs.

I had to think hard. "Kancha Kalu Dengo!" As their names were called, they raced each other to the kitchen. Kancha our youngest dog and Dengo the Apso never got along. During meal time, somebody had to keep a watch over timid Dengo, to make sure he had eaten enough. Kancha the bully, halfway through his food often ran to Dengo's bowl, and then ran back to his own when Dengo so much as moved to Kancha's bowl.

Kancha was a jealous dog. Dengo as a cute and cuddly white Apso was a newcomer in the family. He was already two years old when he was brought to us by a friend, and so he received the extra attention from all, which annoyed Kancha. However, the other dogs didn't seem to mind.

"Neshy!" I suddenly remembered how I could have forgotten her. She was a thin small good natured dog with ears that stuck out funnily, and she had an unusual bark which made strangers laugh. She reminded me of a little baby deer. Neshy never came running when called, and she had to be picked up from wherever she was wagging her

tail. Neshy always had to be dug out from some corner of the house or garden as she ran away at meal time, or ran away as soon as one of the others sniffed at her eating bowl.

They were all there now. Moti, our first and now oldest dog at eighteen, was blind, wobbly on his legs and needed constant attention. He slept most of the time, but the smell of food got him up sniffing the air.

The family first got introduced to Moti in 1969 at a relative's house when he was a year and half old. For Moti and us (my mother, my sister and myself) it was love at first contact. He was a small and attractive mongrel with short hair, and white with large brown patches. He was excited to meet us, and for the next few minutes danced and jumped everywhere, raced around the room, and tried to get our attention. Throughout our visit, he couldn't bear to leave us.

Our relative, who would be leaving on a business trip within the next two days, offered to give us Moti, knowing that we were also dog lovers. Moti was the our first dog in Nepal.

Hanako, our huge brown Tibetan mastiff needed to be chained during the day, as his size was enough to terrify visitors even when asleep. He got room service, and had his lunch served wherever he was. Hanako came home with me in the early 70s as a two month old puppy from the missionary school where I was teaching, and for the next few months he accompanied us everywhere as he was too young to be left alone and needed constant feeding.



Scotch was our next oldest dog often mistaken for a puppy by strangers. During the stage when our house had gone up to ten dogs, she was sixteen, small and black, and the mother of Brandy, Honey, and Kalu. Scotch was brought to us by my grandmother, as a puppy who needed a new home. Her mother was an Apso, and the father a mongrel. Unfortunately Scotch had nothing from her shaggy Apso mother. It did not matter, and it was enough that she was a dog.

Scotch was a quiet dog, and had the most loveable nature among all the dogs we later had. A good natured dog with the human family members, she could stand no nonsense from her doggy children. She snapped at them in irritation when they got a little rough as they scampered around stumbling, rolling and chasing each other, and bumped into her every now and then.

Most of our dogs were the offspring of Moti and Scotch, left over from the puppies we had given away as they were either too weak to leave us, or not wanted by anybody.

Brandy and Kancha were rusty brown, and father and son looked like twins, but family members could easily tell them apart. Both barked and snapped at people they didn't know, if they entered the house unaccompanied by a family member.

Momo was a quiet, fat little white and black dog with very short legs and tiny sleepy eyes. He had the face of a lovable baby bear and she was always hungry. We later found out that he was suffering from dropsy.

Kalu, as her name implied was a black furry offspring of Scotch, and like her mother was a quiet, good natured dog. She got along with everybody, and rarely snapped at anybody.

Occasionally on Saturdays, when I had a day off from work, the dogs got their bath. One thing about my dogs, they all enjoyed a bath. The trick was to get them used to water while still puppies. I discovered a good system after often not being

able to remember which dog had been bathed the previous Saturday.

One week it would be the male dogs, Brandy, Momo, Kancha and Dengo. Old Moti didn't have to be in my efficient system, as he was too sensitive to the cold. It had to be a sunny day when old Moti got a bath, so he could be washed and scrubbed while lying in the warm sunshine.

The next week it would be the female dogs. Scotch, Neshy, Kalu and Honey. Neshy always ran away when called for her bath, but once I had her in my arms, she would quietly let me wash and scrub her, shivering all the while, despite the warm water and the warm sunshine. Kancha always sat close by and watched whenever anyone was getting a bath. He got himself wet unnecessarily, despite all the yells and spansks he got to keep away. He loved sitting wherever there was water.

Hanako also loved a bath, but then he needed a day for himself as he was like a big helpless teddy bear. Every time I took my hands away for a little pause, he would give himself a great big shake, showering me with a stream of soapy water. Once Hanako was finished with his bath, I would be sopping wet, and as soon as he was rubbed dry, it was my turn to take a shower.

Every evening Hanako was free to have the garden for himself until early next morning. First the gate had to be closed to avoid unexpected visitors walking down the garden being frightened out of their lives by Hanako.

One evening Hanako refused to budge from his corner. It was very unusual as he always looked forward to going out into the garden, no matter what time of the day. This time, he simply did not want to get up. He kept his eyes closed and actually began to snore when I tried to push him to his feet. I was no match for his heavy weight. Exasperated I gave up and turned to go away with a backward, thoughtful glance at the snoring dog. With his head still resting on his front paws, he opened his eyes a fraction to watch me go. "The rascal!" I said to myself with a laugh. He



was just pretending to be asleep! So back I went to him and tugged at his collar. He kept his eyes closed and started snoring again. I took the hint, and finally left him in peace.

I had to accept the fact that I had no choice. It meant I would have to get out of bed the minute he started whining in the wee hours of the morning, to let him out in the garden. He often used this tactic when he did not wish being pushed out of his warm and cosy bed.

There are many who will not believe me, but I can swear that dogs do smile. They actually have a wide grin in a playful mood, and their tails can't stop wagging when happy. When angry with a dog and you speak to him in a loud scolding tone, you immediately feel sorry as his eyes well up with tears. For a few minutes the dog avoids eye contact, until pulled and armed with a forgiving hug. You then get licked in the ace in return to say he is sorry in the only way he can.

Spank a dog, and pretend to raise your arm to spank him again. Slap on the floor and run after him with a rolled up newspaper for having been naughty, and you can't help laughing when you see how he tries to hide somewhere, anywhere. Don't let the dog catch you smiling as he thinks it is just a game, and will start jumping up playfully. The guilty dog runs behind a couch, or under a bed, or behind a cushion, anywhere so long as he can bury his nose or his head, or a part of his body and feel he is safe, unmindful that the rest of him remains unprotected.

Whenever I went to a get-together with friends from my old school days, or with ex-college friends - all married since the last fifteen and twenty years - they inevitably start exchanging news about their husbands and their growing children. Mostly boring details for me, about achievements at school, birthdays, and school holidays. And all I could think of were my dogs.

Astonishingly, none of my friends owned dogs. No one seemed to be interested in the antics of my dogs, even if I tried to explain how Kalu loved peanuts and actually cracked open the shells before carefully picking out the nuts only.

Or about Dengo who was half a vegetarian. He loved mangoes and oranges, and that the trick to get him

eating his rice was to mix it with lightly curried cabbage. At breakfast, just the crack of a boiled egg got Dengo excitedly dancing around the dining room until he finally got a share of the egg.

Or about Moti who loved potatoes, boiled or curried, it didn't matter. It just had to be potatoes. Moti had been taught a little trick while he was young, which he tried out regularly. Sitting on his haunches, he put his paws together every time we greeted him with Namaste. It didn't take him long to realize that when he did his Namaste to visiting relatives, especially while they were eating, he often got something to eat.

No one wanted to hear about Scotch who fell into the stinky, muddy drain at the back of the compound late in the evening, and had to be given a bath at mid-night, before he could be let into the house. Or about Hanako who had to be kept tied all day because he looked like a *bhalu* - a bear, and scared off people.

Most evenings I had no place to sleep because the dogs had occupied my bed. While I spent time in the toilet, brushing my teeth and getting myself ready for bed, the dogs would have already made themselves comfortable for the night. As Scotch got older, she preferred to sleep in her corner outside my door. Neshey also had a corner, where we covered her up for the night. Kalay and Brandy preferred sleeping with me almost every night, as did Dengo and Kancha. If Dengo was first on my bed, he didn't let Kancha jump on, and vice versa, until I slid under my blanket and the dog found courage enough to jump in with me.

When Moti was older, he shared his love with everybody. Some nights he slept with my parents, then the next weeks with my nieces and nephews, and again a few nights with me. According to his mood, he decided every night where he wanted to sleep. He scratched on the door until he was finally let in, or let out.

As he got older and couldn't jump on my bed, Moti had a soft cushion right beside my bed, and slept without further fuss so long as I placed a hand on him while he slept. In his final last months, I had a second and baby crib for him in my room. He barked loudly when he wanted to relieve himself, which was a signal



to take him out into the garden. He couldn't walk on his own, so we carried him around like a baby.

In cold winter evenings, despite protests, Scotch, Dengo and Kaley often forced their way under my father's blanket while he sat watching television until dinner was ready. Despite his hefty protests, one could tell he was pleased to have the dogs wanting to share his blanket.

When Scotch and Honey had their puppies I soon discovered why the other dogs ran to the puppies right after their meal. The puppies scampered around their aunts and uncles until they regurgitated their meal. The little things finally turned up looking like little round balls every afternoon, forcing us sometimes to barricade the puppies so the older dogs had no access to them.

In winter, when we lit logs in the living room fire place, family members always had to make sure old Moti with his failing sight was not left alone. With age rapidly advancing, and hair on his body getting scarce, he was always cold and often tried to get a place as near as possible to the fire. We never knew until then that, animals in their late years, like human beings can actually look "old". One night, the smell of his singed hair saved Moti from getting burnt. I was nearby and quickly managed to pull him away, rubbed him and whatever remained of his sparse hair, while he slept on peacefully.

Every time I came home, I received the warmest and happiest welcome from all my dogs. Even if I had been away from home for just a few hours, they all behaved as if I had been away for years.

If I was ill, the dogs kept me company. Whether I was ironing, or writing, or at my typewriter, I had one or two keeping my legs warm, and the others nearby watching me. Some of them followed me everywhere. Even when I went to the toilet, they sat patiently outside until I came out. They were like my shadow following me everywhere. Every time I closed a door behind me, I got into the habit of opening it immediately and looking behind the door or in the room to double check that all the dogs were okay.

As the years went by, the dogs started growing old. Moti was the first to go at eighteen, and after seventeen years with the family. Scotch went next when she was seventeen. Losing a dog is like losing a child you have grown to love, and who has over the years become a part of your life. All were buried in our garden as they passed away.

I remember clearly when Hanako died. It was 1985 and I was just a few months in my new job at a five star hotel. Hanako was thirteen years old, blind in one eye and half blind in the other; he didn't see very well. It was also the year when due to a heavy monsoon, a part of our old compound wall collapsed, and the gaping hole was temporarily barricaded with bamboo poles.

Next morning, Hanako was nowhere to be found. Everybody went about searching for him. He hadn't fallen into the garden pool; he wasn't anywhere in the garden; he wasn't to be seen in the road running around our compound. It was well past the time for me to go to work, but I didn't care. I had to first find him. I couldn't go to work thinking that he was wandering around helplessly around Thamel or the neighbouring streets, trying to find his way home. Maybe he was even run over by a reckless taxi driver.

I had a feeling he couldn't be very far. The maid went in one direction, and I walked slowly in the opposite direction towards Chattrapati, asking shopkeepers, and passersby if they had seen a large brown Tibetan dog. After almost twenty minutes of searching, I was relieved to find Hanako lying on the side of a road in Chattrapati. He was still warm, but to my dismay lifeless; probably knocked down by a car.

People crowded around us; some asked me if Hanako was a bear; many were astounded at his size. I stopped passing rickshaw, and together we lifted him on to the rickshaw, then I gave the rickshaw driver directions. With a protective hand on the dog, I walked alongside the rickshaw, and together we brought him home.

All were overjoyed to see me come home with Hanako. The joy soon turned to sorrow when they saw my expression and the already lifeless dog lying in the



शिकागो नेवाः

rickshaw. My mother gave the gardener instructions on where Hanako was to be buried; between a poinsettia bush and a young guava tree beside the pond. I didn't wait to watch him being buried, and although still feeling dejected I could not go to work with an easy mind.

Already in the morning, a colleague had called on behalf of my boss to find out why I had not turned up for work. I told her I couldn't come to work because my dog had gone missing. "And I'm not coming to work until my dog is found."

She laughed, and couldn't stop laughing for a while. It was indeed an unusual excuse, but she passed on the message. When I finally turned up at work it was almost mid-day. My boss showed his concern and genuine sympathy when I told him about Hanako. For the first

time, he learned about my many dogs. While I worked for him and until his term in Kathmandu was over, he was allowed to keep Dengo the white Apso several times, but each time only for a few weeks for his two year old son to play with.

Today, two score and more years later, and another life, a life away from Nepal, I have only fond memories of my dogs and a handful of photographs. I keep promising myself to paste them on an album with my other old memories, and label them all before I begin to mix up their names.

Often I look back on those carefree years and wonder how the family ever put up with it, and managed to tolerate ten dogs.

Grew up in Kalimpong, India, **Deb Shova Kansakar Hilker** went to St. Joseph's of Cluny. This story is from her collection of stories, *A Different Face & Other Tales*. She also authored *Syamukapu: The Lhasa Newars of Kalimpong and Kathmandu* published by Vajra Publications.



नेपाल सम्बत ११४० या
लसताय् सकल नेपाःमिपिठत भिटुना !

द्वादश्या सिंघना

Happy New Year
Nepal Sambat 1140

Prawan, Subarna,
Palisha and Palash Ranjit
Morton Grove, Illinois



शिकागो नेवाः



नूबंया सिंवना



नेपाल सम्बत ११४० या

लशताय् सकल नेपाःमिपिन्त भिन्तुना !

*Happy New Year
Nepal Sambat 1140*



Madan Rajbhandari & Dr. Dharma Rajbhandari
Hampton Cove, Alabama



Shreekesh Man Tamrakar
Chicago, USA

This story sets the moral that one must enjoy the beauty of life and enjoy each day as it is the last as tomorrow is not guarantee. In this story, her greatest love is taken away from her in an instant and she must carry on her life without him.

Hitkar Bir Singh Kansakar's *Mijalā* (translated from the Nepal Bhasa by Professor Dr. Tej Ratna Kansakar) provides readers an intriguing collection of stories, providing not only a wholesome read, but providing valuable lessons to carry on. The differences in reading stories from the motherland opposed to novels from the United States are the deep-rooted connections one can make. There are references in these stories which elicit strong memories such as locations in Nepal, customs such as wearing a tikā or bowing down to elders to show respect and various celebrations and festivals, all make me reminisce where I have come from. These tales provide this sense of belonging and interest which no story from the States could achieve.

It is also eye-opening to read Professor Dr. Sundar Krishna Joshi's review of *Mijalā*. Joshi states the importance of Nepal Bhasa literature and the development of it. I must agree with his take on Kansakar's writing style in that it is different in that it creates the written text of Nepal Bhasa in the same way as the spoken form. I have read many short stories but Kansakar's stood out to me due to his use of language, element of surprise, character development, and overall appeal to its audience. *Mijalā* features a series of about 10 short stories, each providing

BOOK REVIEW

MIJALĀ

readers with a journey with fascinating plot lines focusing on representation of the realities of life. I chose to go in depth with a couple of favorite stories from this collection but highly recommend all the other stories.

Crimson Sky

This story focuses on a woman by the name of Tara Kumari who is awaiting her husband's return from overseas, who is a famous pilot. Her eyes gleams with joy and she could not help but smile as it is the day he is coming home a long time. Tara hears the honking outside, and she ran down thinking it is her husband, but instead it is her brother in-law stating an emergency. He tells her it is his mother who has been injured. They drive quickly home, but she quickly finds out it is not the mother who has gotten hurt, but her husband. The family receives a telegram stating the pilot has a crash landing and he would be airlifted to the nearest hospital. The family rushes to the airport to see her husband, but all her hope that her husband would get better is diminished as she sees army officials carrying a large rectangular box. They open it upon her arrival, to which she drops and "closed her eyes in a paralytic state of mind". This story sets the moral that one must enjoy the beauty of life and enjoy each day as it is the last as tomorrow is not guarantee. In this story, her greatest love is taken away from her in an instant and she must carry on her life without him. The author showcases the value of your loved ones and to cherish all the time you have with them. Kansakar ends the story with a powerful last line describing the emotions, "All nature: the Time, the Wind and the Earth seemed to be weeping in her sorrow".





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That Woman

This story is about a male professor at a university setting. He enters his first class to many glazing eyes of men with only one female in class. He distributes the exam papers and announces there would be dishonest work and tells them discard any chits, or small notes that any students have. He paces the class, but his mind is mesmerized by the beauty of the female student named Sabita. There were morally wrong things done by both characters: the professor and the student in this story. The first one was by the professor as he admires this student to the extent where he describes his infatuation stating he looks at her like a drug addict. He imagines Sabita to be his wife when he has a family at home. He quickly discards this thought to see Kabita's cheating on her exam. She has hidden her chits inside of her blouse which the professor reaches for and removes. Kabita's response it this is acting as she is the victim and begins to weep. Once the exam paper is over,

he collects her exam she walks to him stating, "Do you know who I am ? Wait and see...I will tell my father and have you severely punished." It turns she is the daughter of the minister. This story showcases that the professor thought of being unfaithful while the student cheats and tries to use her privilege to get out of a troubling situation. Often times, it is human nature to quickly blame others at these times and it is important for us to take a second look at the mirrors before blaming others.

I highly recommend reading this collection of stories written by Mr. Hitkar Bir Singh Kansakar and also would like to send out appreciation to Professor Dr. Tej Ratna Kansakar for translating the stories from the Nepal Bhasa to English. Without this translation, I would not be able to read these gripping stories. This is collection which many Nepalese people, especially the youth, should read as it provides a remembrance of one's roots while teaching and preaching moral ways to lead one's life.

Shreekesh Man Tamrakar is a recent graduate of St. Olaf College in Minnesota with a Bachelors in Biological Sciences. He is pursuing Masters in Nursing Programs in 2019.

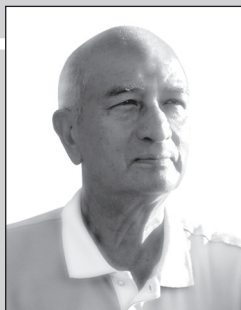
नेपाल सम्बत ११४० या लसताय् सकल नेपाःमिपिन्त

नूबंसा सिंगुना

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Ramesh Shrestha
Nepal

GETTING TIRED OF GREYHOUND BUSES

Seventy-four hours in Greyhound from Utica,
Northern California,
to Chicago via Idaho Falls.
I am getting tired and sleepless.
Getting tired of the monotonous announcements for the
next connections,
still next and next connections whizzing past
Utah Denver Chicago ...

Getting tired of waiting for the pay toilets to open.
Tired of bathroom graffiti offering coast to coast
Free accommodation and blow jobs.
Getting tired of looking out the bus windows at stars
And planets whose names I know not.

Getting tired of this vast space
Growing vaster and vaster against time
Hanging sleepless
Looking out the window all day and
night

Getting sick and tired of the road stretching ahead.
Getting tired of the pimpish monotony
of Greyhound announcements ringing coast to coast.

Born in the Bhojpur bazaar, **Ramesh Shrestha** wrote and recited poems from his early schooling. With his Master's in English he taught at Patan Campus and at the same time started writing in English. He also did Master's in Linguistics at Michigan State University, East Lansing under Fulbright-Hays Scholarship. He composed this poem on the Greyhound bus in October 1975.

This poem is taken from his *Collected Poems (1970 – 2012)* published by Bidh-Ya Books, Kathmandu in 2016.



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झुवँसा सिंगना

नेपाल सम्बत ११४० या

लसताय् सकल नेपाःमिपिन्त भिन्तुना !

Happy New Year Nepal Sambat 1140



**Dr. Subarna Pradhan
and
Cecilia Pradhan
*Burr Ridge, Illinois***



शिकागो नेवा:



A DAY WELL SPENT FOR ELDERLY

Sunira Tuladhar
Nepal

Some like to learn to do new things or even teach to others their wide experience. In the western world, Bingo clubs are very popular.

Coming back to Nepal from Chicago has led to its own challenges. But one thing that was very evident in Kathmandu is that as city life gets faster and faster, there is less and less opportunity to spend quality time with our loved ones - especially our elderly parents.

People have to go abroad for education or career. Some settle in foreign countries leaving their elderly parents back home who may feel lonely, neglected, sick and helpless.

No parents like to go to a nursing home nor their children want to send their parents there unless absolutely necessary. But is there a mid way solution?

We all send our young children to kindergarten. What about a similar center for elderly parents? A 'day care home' where parents are well looked after?

Retired parents feel great joy in talking with their children. If they are stuck at work or other commitments, then they would at least like to speak with their contemporaries. Some like to learn to do new things or even teach to others their wide experience. In the western world, Bingo clubs are very popular.

They need a base where they can do all this whilst at the same time feel their needs are looked after.

We need to ensure that there is space, cleanliness, warm environment, disable friendly, garden, plenty of water, centrally located, well-trained staff, clean kitchen and staff to cater to their various needs.

This gave birth to the idea of 'Maitreya Bodhi Home Care and Day Care Centre'. The center is very different from a restaurant club. The center has a nurse,

it is linked to an adjacent clinic with all clinic facilities. Furthermore, if the parents feel they need care at home, the center is linked to a home care program.

Thus if nursing or assistant nursing staff are needed at home itself, the center can cater for that as well. Furthermore, if any blood tests are needed to be taken at home, that can be arranged as well.

One can get as creative as one wants - they can have full health check up in the clinic, hygienic balanced nutrition, games with contemporaries, massages, spa, manicure, pedicure, facial, physiotherapy, gym, haircut, meditation, yoga, taichi and light dance. We can arrange picnic and excursions in groups. They can be picked up and dropped off by their family members but in the near future, can be picked up or dropped off by the center itself.

Elderly can be taught to link up with their loved ones as well via skype or similar electronic video media and will immensely love to speak with their children or grandchildren abroad. Children can remotely check how their parents are doing in the day care center as well.

The center also does not necessarily have to be for the frail and lonely elderly. Semi retired elderly can all get together for a quiet private birthday party or any celebration. They themselves can give classes to younger generation.

But the core theme is that the elderly are well cared for, they enjoy their stay and go home feeling that they have had a fruitful day - yes, a day well spent. When clients feel that they are well cared for and happy, they would then like to come back again and again.

Mrs. Sunira Tuladhar is part of just opened Maitreya Bodhi Home Care and Clinic in Baghbazar.
www.maitreyabodhi.com Tel: 9851188472)



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EXISTENCE OF BAGMATI RIVER

Shristi Shrestha
Nepal

The diversity of macroinvertebrates also started decreasing as the river approached towards urban areas. Sensitive organisms were replaced by tolerant organisms as soon as the river reach polluted and disturbed urban rivers.

The Bagmati River of Kathmandu Valley holds a huge religious, social and cultural significance. Despite its such an importance, the river has degraded to an extreme level making it unsuitable for any purposes. Acquiring clean and safe water today has been a big challenge to the people residing in Kathmandu Valley. The river is under pressure due to population growth, urbanization, people's poor attitude and negligence towards the river and various other stressing factors. Discharge of domestic, industrial and agricultural effluents, dumping of wastes, quarrying sand, open defecation, squatter settlements, slum areas, connection of sewage system has made the condition of the river even worst. Pollution in The Bagmati River has increased tremendously posing a major problem in Kathmandu Valley and degrading the river functions and its ecological balance. Being born and brought up here in Kathmandu and also being an environmental science student, observing the degrading condition of the river with each passing days motivated me to pick up these issues as my academic research work.

Before starting my research work, I went through many research papers and decided to check the river water quality not only through assessing physio-chemical parameters but also by using macroinvertebrates as an indicator of water quality. Besides physical and chemical parameter assessment, macroinvertebrates are also considered to provide an integrated approach to assess water and overall environmental quality

(Hynes & Hynes, 1970). Macroinvertebrates are commonly used in biological assessment because they are ubiquitous, immobile, have a long span, and provide a spectrum of responses to stresses and can show sensitive response to the change in water quality (Resh & Rosenberg, 1993). They are also very sensitive to eutrophication, organic pollution, low oxygen level, hydro morphological alterations and human activities in the floodplain and catchment area so they are able to reflect the ecological health of water and detect environmental disturbances at the monitoring site (Solimini et al., 2006). The water quality of any water bodies can be determined biologically with the macroinvertebrates according to its tolerance value. The presence of sensitive macroinvertebrates indicates good water quality whereas the tolerant macroinvertebrates denote polluted water bodies.

The Bagmati River originates in Baghdwar located in Shivapuri and flows to Sundarijal dam, Sundarijal bus stop, Gokarna, Guheshori, Tilganga, Shankhamul, Teku and leaves the Kathmandu Valley through the Chovar Gorge, the outlet from the Kathmandu Valley (R. D. T. Shah & Shah, 2013) and then again flows towards Pharping and Khokana which are outside the Kathmandu Valley. So, I started my research work from Sundarijal dam which is inside the Shivapuri-Nagarjung National Park and end in Pharping. During my study, the river water quality of Sundarijal dam was found to be in the best condition with high dissolved oxygen level and high diversity of macroinvertebrates as Sundarijal dam is located inside the protected areas with less human interference and under the army security. However, people visit here to experience its aesthetic beauty and also for a picnic spot. The river in the Sundarijal bus stop is slightly polluted as this part of the river is rural. As soon as river approaches



urban areas, the river water quality starts deteriorating with the increase of human settlements and sources of stressors. The level of dissolved oxygen starts decreasing as the river flows towards semi-urban and urban areas with majority of sites with zero dissolved oxygen. The diversity of macroinvertebrates also starts decreasing as the river approaches towards urban areas. Sensitive organisms are replaced by tolerant organisms as soon as the river reaches polluted and disturbs urban rivers. Some parts of The Bagmati River are found to be biologically dead with an absence of macroinvertebrates. Not even a single organism is present in those rivers. This has also been proved in other's research work which indicates the deteriorating condition of our religious and prestigious river and is also a bad news for the people residing here in Kathmandu as it has degraded to such as extreme level with no oxygen that even a single organism cannot survive.

The Bagmati River has been a topic of concern to many researchers in Nepal. Bagmati Cleaning Campaign is also organized weekly for awareness for the protection of the river. Moreover, Bagmati Action Plan has also been implemented with a budget of NRs.15 billion with the aim to restore the river (Bajracharya et al., 2009). But none of these action and activities has been able to produce significant outcome. The rivers are getting polluted with each passing days. The foul smell of river, pollution, solid waste, sewage system has reduced the aesthetic value of the river. I am sure that river's present state of degradation will still be the shame if the present trend of human activities continues and sewage system exists or we may also be losing the existence of our river if this continues. Our past generation enjoyed the river as it was clean then. Now, I wonder whether our future generation will be able to see or enjoy the river or not. Will they know the Bagmati River ever existed? Observing today's deteriorating condition, I fear for the loss of existence of our prestigious and religious river.

Ms. Shristi Shrestha is a master's student at the Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu, Nepal. She is majoring in Environmental Science and Sociology from Golden Gate International College and Padma Kanya Campus.

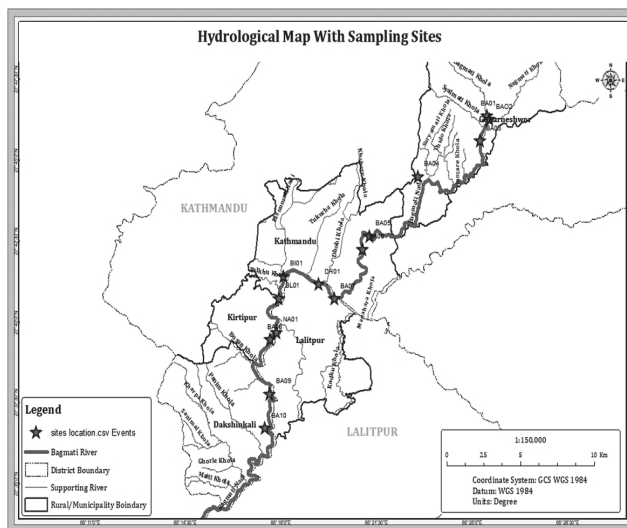


Figure: Bagmati river basin showing sampling sites.

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DISSECTING THE BOOK STIFF: THE CURIOUS LIVES OF HUMAN CADATVERS

For my first year of dental school, I had the opportunity to dissect human cadavers. To prepare I read the book *Stiff: The Curious Lives of Human Cadavers*. I selected this book because it will be my first time observing and dissecting a human body, so I wanted to gain a better understanding of the history of cadaver dissection and be well prepared on what to expect. After reading this book, I am more knowledgeable about acceptable behavior towards donors and have a strong appreciation towards them.

Mary Roach, the author of the book discovered that students in anatomy classes do not enjoy touching and smelling cadavers enough though they relish the opportunity to study them, which did not surprise me. For most individuals entering the health field, having the opportunity to see a dead body and dissect is a first experience in a gross anatomy lab. Roach states that an anatomy lab "...is about confronting death" and I think initially it may be difficult for many students to depersonalize the cadavers causing the lack of enjoyment. However, I think that after students understand the importance of learning from human cadavers and are able to address death, they will be more at ease during dissections.

I was just as surprised as Roach when she mentioned that surgical residents do not get much opportunity to practice on donated cadavers. Residents usually learn by watching surgeries, and then are given simple tasks and eventually leading to more complicated ones. With this form of learning, there is little to no room for mistakes, which is why I think someone may want to work on cadavers. Students are



Shrasta Tayo Tamrakar

Chicago, USA

not only able to practice procedures on cadavers but they can make mistakes and even explore. When Roach was invited to a seminar and observed surgeons practice on severed heads, she saw many surgeons probing at different layers of tissue while performing a nose job. While probing and exploring may cause complications in a real procedure, probing on a cadaver allows individuals to explore, make mistakes and learn from it.

The dead should be treated with as much respect and honor as the living are. This means that the living should not dehumanize and disregard the dead as inanimate objects. Cadavers were once living people that had emotions and feelings, and decided to do a good deed by donating their bodies for educational and research purposes for the advancement of humankind.

While working on cadavers, dignified behavior should be employed in handling them such as gently and decently moving and dissecting their body parts. A cadaver should also be treated as a human, not an object. By doing so, individuals will show due honor to the dead. Such type of act may give cadavers real human names, which Roach mentioned was done by an anatomy student who named the cadaver they were dissecting "Ben". Roach also mentioned that students at the University of California, San Francisco held a memorial service for the cadavers which included singing and readings to honor and remember the willed bodies. In my own anatomy course, our professors would place a bouquet

While working on cadavers, dignified behavior should be employed in handling them such as gently and decently moving and dissecting their body parts. A cadaver should also be treated as a human, not an object.



शिकागो नेवा:

above each body before an exam. By preparing simple yet powerful gestures for willed body donors, it shows respect and courtesy.

Undignified behaviors are ones that mock and shame cadavers. Students and researchers should never joke about the way bodies look or feel. I also do not think taking photographs of the cadaver should be allowed, especially if the purpose is for posting on social media. Roach remarks that even though the dead are unable to sign a release form for photographs, it does not mean they would have wanted photographs taken of themselves.

Respect and dignity for the donors can be maintained in the anatomy laboratory with continued emphasis to students on how to care for and handle cadavers. Roach states that, "At UCSF, gross anatomy

students must attend a pre-course workshop hosted by students from the prior year." By holding a pre-course workshop, students will be able to not only understand how to treat cadavers in a dignified manner but also become mentally prepared to what they should expect as it may be the first time many students see a dead body.

After two semesters dissecting and learning from donated human cadavers, I have learned to appreciate the donors and their families for allowing students to gain hands-on experiences. I am glad I got such an amazing experience that most people will never get. This book prepared me very well and it is worth a read for health professional and intrigued individuals.

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Shrasta Tayo Tamrakar is currently a 2nd year dental student at University of Illinois at Chicago College of Dentistry. She serves a Diversity Advisory Committee Representative for her class. She has published many articles in *Chicago Newa* and has a research paper published in the Journal of Macromolecular Sciences, Part A.

नेपाल सम्बत ११४० या

लसताय् सकल नेपाःमिपिन्त

झुव्या सिंनुना

Happy New Year

Nepal Sambat 1140

Dr. Sudersan Man Tuladhar & Anita Tuladhar
Silver Spring, Maryland





शिकागो नेवा:

LETTER TO ALL THE AUNTIES



Anjana Rajbhandary
Chicago, USA

Namaste Aunty,

It is nice to see you again. It had been a while; I think the last time we met was at our cousin's wedding. It was a good one, it lasted one whole week and I can imagine how everyone was stressed, but it went well.

It is always a headache trying to find five different outfits especially in our culture. We cannot repeat sarees because God forbid someone might notice. Also, I was made sure that I did not repeat jewelry because what would people think if I wore the same earrings 'twice' in a week?

I know you judged every woman there you noticed what she wore, how much she ate, who all she spoke to, and you may have also noticed some women who were quiet the whole night juggling their time between sitting alone on the dinner table staring at the unknown and standing next to their husbands. I know some couples were genuinely happy, but not everyone.

We all know women gossip and we tell tales that may stem from the creative pockets of our brains or some have some truth about them.

I know you are strong, to be a woman and a Nepali woman you have to be. You have the world of responsibilities on your small yet strong shoulders. You have managed households and raised many. I think I am trying to understand how you changed from how I am now to what you are in the present.

I know why you are the way you are. It is because we have both lived the same life. You were me at some point and I hope I am like you in the future, but I hope I don't have all your qualities that you collected along the way. I know we both grew up with rules and expectations. I know we both represented the grace and the shame of our families. I know a lot of our good could be discussed but one bad decision, and we would

I know you are strong, to be a woman and a Nepali woman- you have to be. You have the world of responsibilities on your small yet strong shoulders. You have managed households and raised many.

be scarred for life. That is the life of the woman in our society. We are meant to be pure, untouched and strong enough to wait for anyone who comes back home at 3 am. I wonder if it is possible to forget how to cry while bearing the weight of the truth behind doors so overpowering that we forget how to feel.

In the beginning, you used to upset me. You always talked about my skin tone and my weight. You reminded me if I was of a desirable age or going downhill. As I grew older, I realized what made you who you are now. And I am trying to understand that.

I know you had a difficult life because I know you had it harder than I. Maybe it was your in-laws, your aunties or the society that tested you every step of the way and hardened your heart with the years. You had to survive and you did what you had to do to stay protected. You grew hard and distant. You hid your vulnerability so much that you started to forget that you had that quality. You took away your preciousness not to feel hurt.

When you say something about me think of you would do that if I were your daughter because I am someone's daughter too. And if you do not have a daughter, think of me as someone you used to be. Please don't teach me to harden my heart. Please let me live a happy life without the constraints of the society.



शिकागो नेवा:

You felt the pain and you know how much it hurts. I wish for you not to let me go through it.

Please live the life that makes you happy and let me live mine the same way because we have one life. What I feel now is what you felt you were once tender, and you were once kind. It is still there inside you. The beauty in your simplicity is forgotten but remember who you used to be. Remember the light inside you. Remember you are the same woman who has lived the life that we live now and bring to the surface what you have hidden for so long. If you could remember your softness towards the world, it would be a better place to behold.

Our lives are divine. Relight the radiance in your compassion. You are a force that can quieten wars. This is not to disrespect, and I know it will be slow, but you and I are meant to get along. I want you to remember you are tender and you are governed by love and kindness. You are awake with sensitivity. You are the light to

guide me in the darkness because I trust you to show me the path.

Let's not hide the quiet truth you have been hurt and you have all suffered, so please understand the pain. Do not keep your tenderness in the hiding. It is both our worlds together and let us make it more alive together.

I will always carry love and respect for you in my heart, because it is you who taught me respect it mutually irrespective of age and gender. Help me be a better person. Be the guide that I need. And see me with the eyes that you wish your aunts saw you.

I promise to text you before tomorrow's reception, so we don't show up wearing the same shoes.

Much love,

A younger version of you from 1990.

Ms. Anjana Rajbhandary is a Columnist & Freelance Writer/Certified Mental Health Professional.



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Languages are hard to learn but so much of our culture from Nepal to America is lost in translation. Highlighting our different holidays and building off vocabulary based on these events will stick with the children more.

JOJOLAPA

Sasu Tuladhar

Chicago, USA



"Jojolapa!" The students fill into the room with their cute smiles and eager- to-learn attitudes. The teachers and coordinators are always looking forward to teaching and working hard to make it the best for the students. This is the third summer that we have been teaching Nepal Bhasa to the children in our community. The last two years we have been working on making them introduce to each other and also read folk tales, such as *Dhwa cholecha*.

They are genuinely curious to learn more, and their capacity to learn so much in a small time frame amazes me. An example of this is when we began to learn Ranjana Lipi. First we had an orientation of vowels in the Nepali script and later moved on to Ranjana Lipi. This was an exciting and new territory for the students which kept them very engaged.

My volunteering experience at the Newa School has really challenged my knowledge of the language. Even though I have spoken Newa all my life I am still learning how to be a better speaker. My only teachers have been all of my family when I started volunteering I realized that the way everyone speaks the language is also unique to their family. Some words and pronunciations are different depending on the location as well. This new

experience has also helped me build up my vocabulary and increase my confidence in speaking Nepal Bhasa.

Teaching a new language has been challenging but a lot of my inspiration comes from when I was learning Spanish. The same techniques of repetition, memorization, and practice are necessary. However, my lessons also included learning about the culture of native Spanish speakers which made our lessons interesting.

This year we have decided to head for a new direction and focus on culture. Languages are hard to learn but so much of our culture from Nepal to America is lost in translation. Highlighting our different holidays and building up vocabulary based on these events will stick in the children's mind. Their families still celebrate the holidays here, and now they can understand the meaning behind each important day while being able to use keywords in Nepali.

We hope to keep continuing this summer school in the future and to keep future generations learn more about past generations. Acknowledgments go to Dr. Jonoo Kamal Tuladhar, coordinator, Ms. Shradha Kamal Tamrakar teacher #1; Ms. Sushma Shrestha teacher # 2; and Ms. Neeva Shrestha, guest teacher; and the amazing students.



Sasu Tuladhar is a senior at the University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign. She is majoring in Chemical Engineering.



शिकागो नेवाः

नेपाल सम्बत ११४० या

लसताय् सकल नेपाःमिपिन्त

द्वादश्या सिंतुना

Happy New Year
Nepal Sambat 1140



Wendy and Sharda Thapa
Chicago, Illinois

नेपाल सम्बत ११४० या

लसताय् सकल नेपाःमिपिन्त

द्वादश्या सिंतुना

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Bishnu,
Sarmila Phuyal and Family
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ब्वना दिशं, ब्वंका दिशं

संकल्प (SANKALPA)

नेवाः भाषं व अंग्रेजी भाषं

उपन्यासकारः शशिकला मानन्धर

भाय् हिलामिः निलिशा तुलाधर

मिजला (MIJALĀ) अंग्रेजी भाषं

बाखंमिः हितकर बिर सिंह कंसकार

भाय् हिलामिः डा. तेजरत्न कंसकार

शिकागो नेवाः (CHICAGO NEWA) ल्याः १-९

सम्पादकः केशरमान ताम्राकार



Gyanendra R. Sthapit
Bangkok

In the urban areas, the poor and the low-income families make their houses with materials similar to those used in rural areas, whereas the middle and high-income families go for more durable materials like cement and steel.

Housing is one of the basic needs of the human being. It is more than just a shelter or a house. It not only includes physical infrastructure but social services associated with the shelter too. For a large number of people in the world, shelter is the most valuable asset and important commodity of life. The acquisition of adequate shelter is a necessity for all in order to achieve good health, welfare and good quality of life. Therefore, acquiring a shelter has all the social, economic and environmental benefits.

Provision of adequate shelter for all citizens is recognized by almost all governments around the world as one of its fundamental responsibilities. In spite of this, housing shortage has been very

APPROPRIATE BUILDING TECHNOLOGY FOR AFFORDABLE HOUSING

acute around the world, more particularly in the developing countries. The gap between the demand and supply of adequate housing is continually increasing at an alarming rate. In many of the large cities in Latin America, Africa and Asia, half or more of the urban population either lives in slums and squatter settlements or under inadequate housing conditions.

While most of the existing housing problems can be considered as universal, the precise nature and circumstances characterizing these problems and the solutions to them differ from one country to another and even from place to place within the same country. While the provision of housing in the developed countries often encounters difficulties, the problem is aggravated on a greater scale in developing countries. This is mainly due to the lack of essential resources, such as the lack of financial resources; lack of trained manpower at various levels and the lack of adequate management structures. The major factor in any attempt to solve this problem is political will, which is very much needed to prioritize housing and for the allocation of financial and other resources for the development of enough housing projects in an organized way.

This is one of the reasons that the owner-builder housing delivery system is predominant in most of the developing countries. The housing units are built and expanded incrementally as per the needs of the family over a period of time, and as both family and income grow.



The components of the present situation and future prospect of housing in developing countries requires an analysis of the various components of housing, mainly building materials and house design and construction technology. A house cannot be built without fundamental knowledge of building materials and construction technology.

Building Materials

Building materials are one of the key physical resources in the production and improvement of shelters. It is widely acknowledged that inadequate access to affordable building materials is one of the principal constraints that hold back the poor in developing countries from acquiring proper housing for themselves.

The traditional local building materials like timber, bamboo, straw and leaves have all become scarcer and dearer. The other common material, mud is still adequately available, but expensive if it has to be bought and transported. Moreover mud is not suitable for all regions. Most durable houses in the rural areas are made of timber and galvanized sheets, which are not only expensive, but also unsuitable for hot climate. In the urban areas, the poor and the low-income families make their houses with materials similar to those used in rural areas, whereas the middle and high-income families go for more durable materials like cement and steel.

The gap between the supply and rising demand has been the main reason for the high price of building materials in many developing countries. This has been affecting the affordability of housing for the vast majority of the population. If there were adequate and affordable building materials, people could have mobilized their savings, labor and skills for the construction of their own shelters.

Despite the overwhelming importance of building materials, the efforts on the development of appropriate local building materials have not been substantial. Serious thinking is needed for

developing new building materials, which have to be not only durable and hazard resistant but also affordable by the majority of people. Unfortunately, appropriate building materials and technologies are generally considered to be simple enough to be handled by people without special skills or training. The poor results and failures have led to a great deal of criticism and to the general belief that appropriate technologies are "inferior technologies". It needs to be stressed that what has failed or performed poorly was not necessarily because of an inferior technology but could very well be that the technology used was not suitable for the particular application, or that the building materials had been incorrectly produced and/or used.

Building materials are one of the key physical resources, which affect structure, form, aesthetics, cost, method of construction and internal and external environments. The energy consumption in a building would also depend on the type of building materials used. Hence, certain criteria should be applied for their selection. Relevant criteria, which complement the usual ones such as fitness for the purpose, cost, mechanical resistance, stability and safety, include impact on the natural environment and impact on health, with the two often being related. The impact on the natural environment includes ecological degradation due to extraction of raw materials, pollution from manufacturing processes, transportation effects; energy inputs into materials that emit Carbon Dioxide and other poisonous gases. Health issues relate to the effect on workers involved in manufacturing the building materials, and the internal environment that affect the occupants of the shelter built by using those materials.

The building material - asbestos has been identified as a major health hazard to the inhabitants of a building where they would inhale asbestos fibers. Asbestos is unlikely to be specified in new buildings. Blue asbestos and brown asbestos are



prohibited in many countries in Europe. White asbestos is only permitted in certain formulations including asbestos-cement products but its disposal is a common problem when existing buildings are refurbished or demolished. It is thus vital to consider the full life cycle of any building material before its use.

Along with the subject of building materials, it is very important to consider about house design, which properly reflects the local culture, social as well as functional needs of the people. If the cost of the house is to be kept as low as possible, the house design should take advantage of those features that promote comfort, and minimize those that do not. It should also consider the climate – the sun, prevailing winds, and variations in temperature and humidity. Considering natural shading or favorable exposure to the sun or breeze, for example, design must turn these factors into advantage to the fullest possible extent or minimize their adverse effects. Similarly geographical features such as terrain, soil and ground cover must be considered, as well as the possibilities of natural disasters, such as earthquakes and flooding caused by rainstorms. The housing design should promote simple and less costly methods of avoiding, combating or taking advantage of these factors.

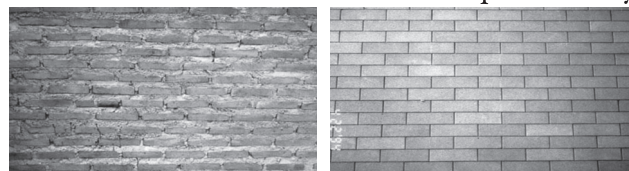
Habitech Center

To address the aforementioned issues, the Habitech Center of School of Engineering and Technology (SET) at the Asian Institute of Technology (AIT) has been active ever since its establishment in 1989. As a Research and Development Center, its main focus has been on building materials and the development of different housing components.

Habitech Center has developed a cost effective and environmental friendly housing system called the Habitech Building System. This system is used to build durable housing and social infrastructure buildings (schools, health clinics, hospitals, community centers, etc.), resistant to fire, wind

and earthquakes, using prefabricated modular and interlocking components. Examples of these components are cement stabilized soil or concrete bricks for walls, concrete joists for floors, concrete pans for casting floors, adjustable concrete beams, concrete staircases (treads and stringers), concrete rings for sanitary units (double vaults aqua privies) and concrete roofing tiles.

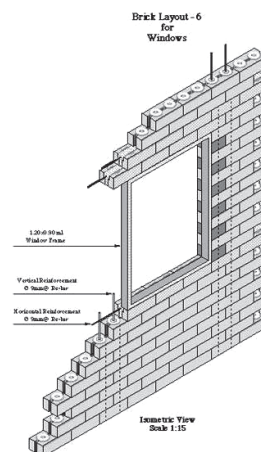
The Habitech Building System is an inexpensive building system that enables quick erection of buildings. Its cost consistently undercuts conventional building system costs by as much as 30-50%, depending on the degree of its use. Since the system uses interlocking soil or concrete bricks in wall construction, the bricks can be laid dry and are automatically aligned when placed, it is not necessary to have skilled masons for the construction work except one supervisor. Thus, it also reduces the labor costs and increases construction productivity.



Walls with Interlocking bricks and normal bricks

As interlocking bricks are laid dry and replace mortar joints, they use vertical grout to achieve permanent bonding that seal the walls. The amount of grout used is only about 7% of the mortar used in conventionally laid bricks. The bricks are reinforced vertically and horizontally without the need to use form works. The wall produced is a load-bearing wall, which is capable of supporting floors and roof structures without reinforced concrete columns and beams.

Photo 3 (section of wall with interlocking bricks)





Since the components of the system are modular, there is no need for cutting elements to put them in place and thus reduces the wastage of construction materials significantly. The components are designed to use basic materials optimally in terms of their strength and structural characteristics. Additionally, all of the components have been designed to be lightweight, requiring no more than four persons to manually put them in place. This eliminates the need of heavy construction equipment, thus reducing the requirement for capital investment.

The interlocking bricks can be produced using locally available raw building materials. They can be made with soil, sand or stone dust stabilized with cement.

Since building construction with the Habitech System is very simple, the training of the persons involved in construction and its supervision is not complex. It requires much less time compared to the training of skilled labor for the construction with conventional building systems. Therefore, especially during the shortage of labor force in the construction sector, it is possible with the Habitech System to train working groups rapidly and put them together into the construction team. This is much better compared to housing projects using conventional systems that might experience shortage of skilled workers, which would cause delay in construction work.

It is also noteworthy to mention that housing projects with the Habitech System needs less supervision since the components are modular, interlocking and easy to put in place by unskilled workers. Thus, this system is particularly well suited for construction by unskilled labor and it permits community participation in all the phases of construction.

To summarize, the construction with the Habitech System needs much less time in comparison with conventional systems because:

The placement of interlocking bricks is a dry process; wall construction is much faster than when using wet mortar.

There is no need for columns and beams as the walls are reinforced horizontally and vertically with steel using the cavities of the interlocking bricks. There is no need to prepare formwork for reinforced beams and columns.

There is no need to cut other elements of the building system to put them in place as they already have the right dimensions based on the same module.

Standard production facilities for the interlocking bricks can be easily transported using small trucks. A typical facility can be up and running within 15 days from the date of arrival of the equipment. Similarly, it can be easily dismantled and brought to another site within a week. Production facilities can be located on or near the project site, eliminating or reducing transportation costs of the bricks to be used in constructing the buildings.

For the past 20 years, this technology has been used for several post-disaster reconstruction projects, such as post-Tsunami reconstruction projects in Thailand (2008); Post-Cyclone Nurgis Primary School Reconstruction project (2010) and Post-earthquake reconstruction projects in Nepal (2017 to date) in several countries throughout the world by disseminating its technology through the projects of national and international institutions, NGOS and INGOs, community groups and private sector involved with the sector of housing construction.



Photo 4 - Sansai Garden, Chiang Mai House



शिकागो नेवाः



Photo 5 - AIT Community School, Pathumthani



Photo 6 and 7 - Post-tsunami construction project - Baan Nam Khem Village, Phang-nga

Conclusion

The Habitech Building System that optimizes the design of building materials, the raw materials used in them, and the design of the house, has been successful as an appropriate and cost-effective building system in providing an environmentally sound technology for strong and durable houses. It has also been successful on 3 major challenges of the housing sector: a) extensive use of unskilled labor, b) saving construction time, and c) lower the cost of the construction without compromising the efficiency and durability of the house.

Mr. Gyanendra R. Sthapit is civil Engineer / Urban Planner. He has been engaged with Habitech Center at Asian Institute of Technology (AIT) since 1991. Prior to moving to AIT, he served as an Engineer/Urban Planner to Management Support for Urban Development Project (UNDP/World bank) (1989-91) and Department of Building, Housing and Urban Development (1987-88) in Nepal.

During his engagement with Habitech Center, he has developed Interlocking Brick Technology, which is patented under his name and ownership with AIT. He has been engaged with various national and international projects with International agencies in various capacities.

नेपाल सम्बत ११४० या

लसताय् सकल नेपाःमिपिन्त

झुवसा सिंतना

Happy New Year

Nepal Sambat 1140

Madan Mohan Shrestha and Family

Aurora, Illinois





JANKO



Biswo Maharjan
Naperville, Illinois

I am very fortunate to have great grandfather who is 100 years old, who has had the fourth janko last year. I am equally blessed to participate in this colourful complex ceremony.

Both Buddhist and Hindu Newars celebrate the *Janko aka Burā Janko* celebration for the elderly people. They have Janko 5 times in their lifetime if they are healthy enough to live longer. The first Janko is celebrated when one reaches the age of 77 years, 7 months, and 7 days; the second one at the age of 83 years, 4 months, and 4 days; the third one at 88 years, 8 months, and 8 days; the fourth one at the age of 99 years, 9 months, and 9 days; and the fifth one at the age of 105, 8 months, and 8 days. Its an honorific name is *Bhimratharohan*. The first and second janko has become common as the lifespan is longer, thanks to the quality of life.

Last summer I have had a wonderful experiencing of observing and participating in the Janko of my great grandfather is 100 years old. It is his fourth Janko. He is regarded as a god. After several elaborate rituals performed by the family priest, my great grandfather was ceremoniously made to sit in the decorated small

chariot (*rath*). His sons, daughters-in-law, married off daughters, daughters including sons-in-law and grand and great children were formally dressed up. They offered puja to my great grandfather for his blessings. A group of dhimaybajā players and other musical group led the procession followed by all family members pulling the chariot along parading the neighbourhood. Women were sprinkling flowers, rice and vermillion power along the parade. After arriving back home all family members were offered sagan. And the main ritual followed.

My great grandfather was ceremoniously put into the big clay jar that was beautifully painted with auspicious symbols because it was the fourth janko of my great grandfather. The priest performed the elaborate puja to the jar. After the puja, my great grandfather was helped come out the jar symbolizing it was his second birth.

I am very fortunate to have great grandfather who is 100 years old, who has had the fourth janko last year. I am equally blessed to participate in this colorful complex ceremony. It is rare to participate in the fourth janko, let alone to see it.



My great grandfather, Kancha Maharjan, in the big jar painted with auspicious symbols before he came out of the jar symbolizing his second birth.

Ms. Biswa Maharjan is an Eighth grader student at Washington J High School, Naperville, Illinois.



LATE DIAGNOSIS OF LUNG CANCER IN NEPAL

A TRAGEDY WITH LONG TERM CONSEQUENCES FOR NEPAL



Dr. Sampurna Man Tuladhar
Nepal

Only about 1 or 2 of them per month are in early stage and can be treated with an operation. Even more tragic is the fact that lung cancer kills more people than colon, breast and prostate cancer combined. Thus it is so deadly.

I would like to start with a story (and I have many such stories). A friend's father who was a smoker presented with some arm pain. Initially, it was thought general pain. But X-ray showed otherwise. A bone biopsy came back as lung cancer that had spread. It was fourth stage lung cancer. This was very tragic and traumatic for the family and I was overwhelmed to see them go through that pain. The multiple journeys through chemotherapy and radiation, not to mention the major cost involved with no major solution. The cancer slowly sucks on the patient till he gets weaker and weaker till he or she has no strength to fight on.

Coming back to Nepal from Chicago, I began to study this problem deeper and deeper. It became clear that even in developed countries like US or UK, lung cancer detection at an early stage 1 or 2 is only around 30%. Unfortunately, in Nepal, it is around 3-5%.

Every week I see 3-8 patients that come to me with suspected or confirmed lung cancer. Only about 1 or 2 of them per month are in early stage and can be treated with an operation. Even more tragic is the fact that lung cancer kills more people than colon, breast and prostate cancer combined. Thus it is so deadly.

I this looked into why our detection rate of early stage lung cancer is so low? One major reason is that Nepal (and similar developing countries) does not have the infrastructure system of primary health care physician where every citizen is allocated a dedicated physician.

Which means if there is a cough or blood in sputum or unknown weight loss – most people ignore it for a while? Sometimes, they go to a local pharmacist (bypassing the doctor) who will give some cough syrup and antibiotic. Few others get checked up by the doctor who will order a chest X-ray. The X-ray may show a scar or mass. Many times these scars will be non cancer like tuberculosis or pneumonia. But occasionally, they WILL BE cancer and the patient will continue being treated for tuberculosis on and on for several months. By the time someone realizes this is NOT tuberculosis, the disease has got much bigger and in 3rd or 4th stage.

Also a good number of patients will have NO SYMPTOMS. No cough, no difficult in breathing. A random chest X-ray will then accidentally show a mass. Thus either patient is unlucky and present late because they have no symptoms whatsoever or ignore the symptoms completely. Even people who are quite well off financially present to me in quite late stage of lung cancer.

Seeing this terrible tragedy, I have gone on radio and television to explain about lung cancer many many times. Through efforts by Nepal Cancer Hospital, brochures have been made and even a large wall poster has been created with pictures to explain how to ask for help the moment some symptoms are noted.



शिकागो नेवा:

Discussions have also taken place with the National TB Centre, Thimi to include in their brochure to seek help for possible cancer within 2 weeks as per chart below:

Urgent referral for Chest X-ray within 2 weeks for patients **more than 40 yrs old** and **TWO OR MORE** of the following symptoms:

Or if they have **EVER SMOKED** and have **ONE** of the following:

Cough	Fatigue
Shortness of breath	Chest pain
Weight loss	Loss of appetite

Our community needs to be aware of these symptoms as shown above and seek medical help immediately. A scar in the chest X-ray has to be considered as cancer unless proven otherwise by a biopsy.

Symptoms of Lungs Disease

Continue coughing Blood while coughing



Difficult breathing



Pain in chest



Fatigue



Loss in weight



I LOVE MY LUNGS

CHECK
LUNGS
REGULARLY

In summary, early detection of lung cancer is very low in Nepal and remains a major challenge. We need to explore cheap but effective avenues to overcome this challenge via media, support groups and students.

I cannot do this alone and need every help possible. Thus please spread the message and hopefully many lives can be saved on time.

Dr. Sampurna Man Tuladhar

MBBS, MS, MRCS, Fellowship (University of Chicago)

Consultant Cardiothoracic Surgeon

Shahid Dharma Bhakta National Transplant Centre

नेपाल सम्बत ११४० या

लसताय् सकल नेपाःमिपिन्त

ज्ञान्दया सिंरुना

Happy New Year

Nepal Sambat 1140

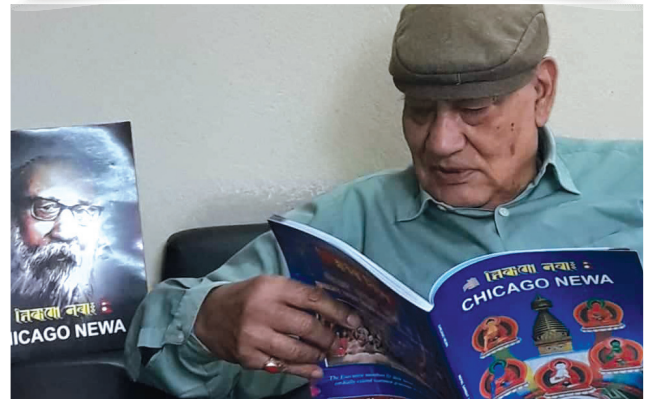
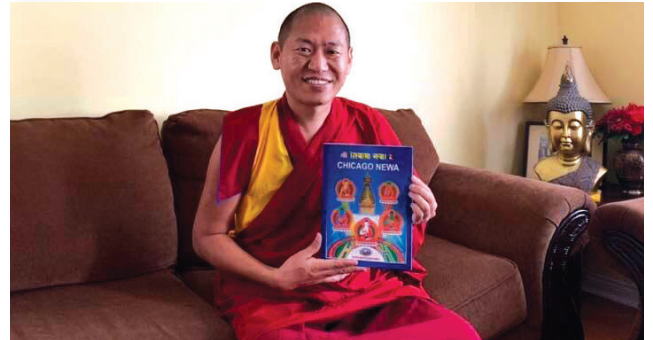
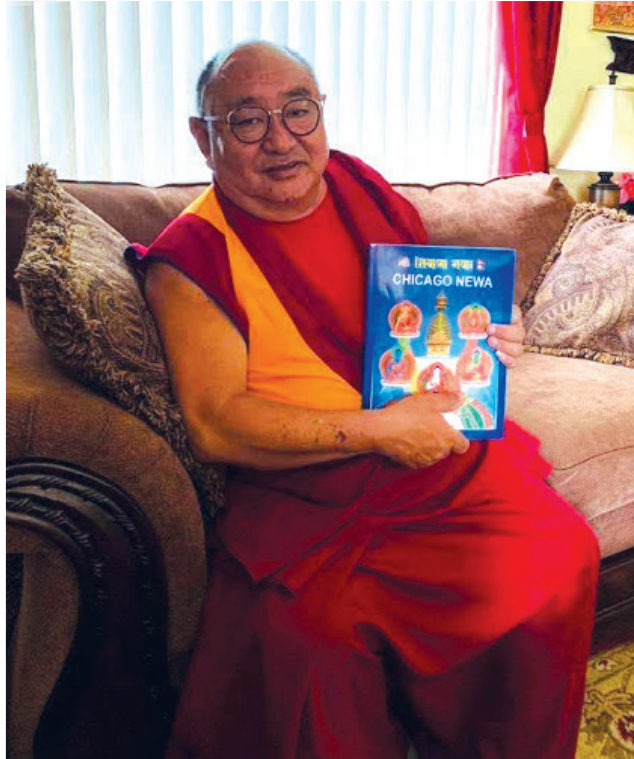
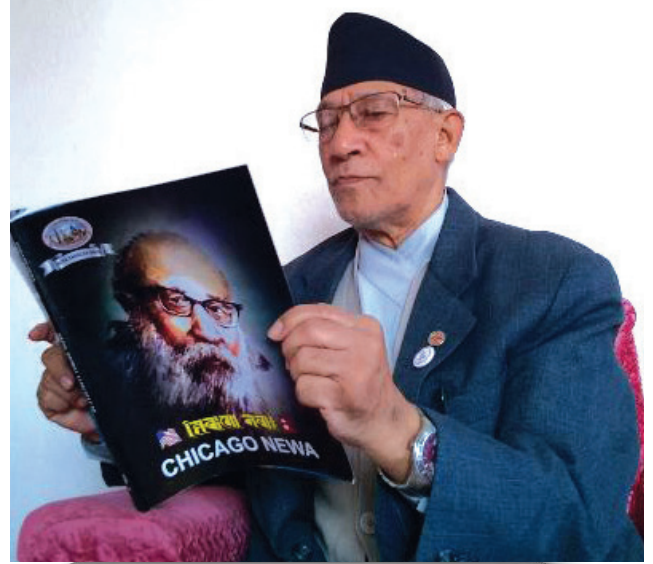
Dr. Chandra, Kanti, Aseem and Ankit Chataut

Chicago, Illinois



शिकागो नेवाः

Chicago Nawa and Honorable Readers



Closewise from left: Janakavi Durga Lal Shrestha,
Litterateur Hitkar Bir Singh Kansakar, Serkong Dorje Chang Rinpoche,
Litterateur Mathura Sayami, and Gen Kelsang



शिकागो नेवा:

Newa American Dabu Program in Chicago



Nepal Sambat 1139 celebration



शिकागो नेवाः

Newa American Dabu Program in Chicago



Nepal Sambat 1139 celebration



शिकागो नेवा:

Newa American Dabu Program in Chicago



Nepal Sambat 1139 celebration



Newa American Dabu Program in Chicago



Nepal Sambat 1139 celebration



शिकागो नेवा:

Newa American Dabu Program in Chicago



Nepal Sambat 1139 celebration



शिकागो नेवाः

Honoring Chicago Newa in Kathmandu



On behalf of Chicago Newa, Ms. Shashikala Manandhar receiving an appreciation certificate from Nepal Bhasa Academy, Nawa FM 96.6, Kathmandu



शिकागो नेवाः

Honoring Newa American Dabu in Kathmandu



Former President Shrawan Kumar Shrestha of Newa American Dabu receiving a Thank you Certificate from Jagat Sundar Bwonekuthi, Kathmandu



शिकागो नेवाः

World Newah Dabu Program in Kathmandu

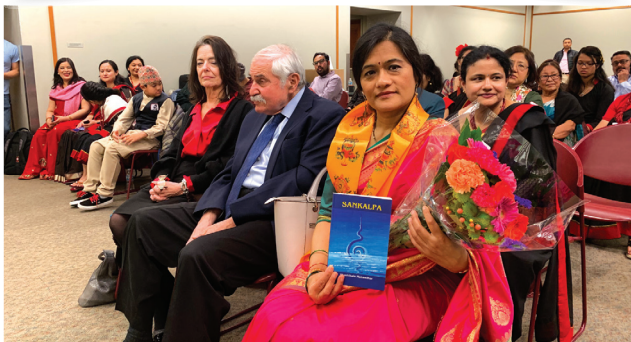
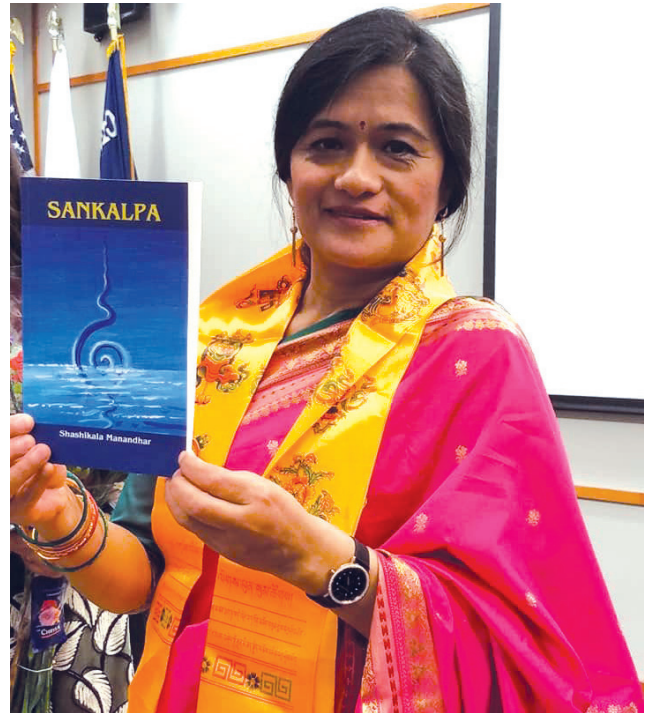


Launching *Sankalpa* in English at the 3rd World Newah Organization Convention and 2nd World Newah Day Celebration in Kathmandu



शिकागो नेवा:

Newa American Dabu Program in Chicago



Launching *Sankalpa* and 2nd World Newah Day 2019 Celebration in Chicago



शिकागो नेवाः

Newa American Dabu Program in Chicago



2nd World Newah Day 2019 Celebration in Chicago



शिकागो नेवा:

Newa American Dabu Program in Kathmandu

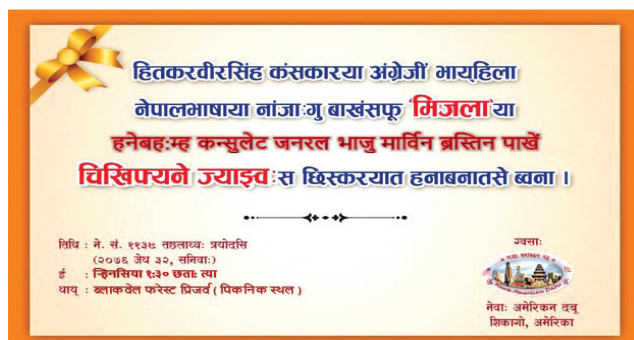


Launching *Mijala* in English written by
Mr. Hitkar Bir Singh Kansakar in Kathmandu



शिकागो नेवाः

Newa American Dabu Program in Chicago



Launching *Mijala* in English at Annual Picnic 2019



शिकागो नेवा:

Newa American Dabu Program in Chicago



Annual Picnic 2019



शिकागो नेवाः

Newa American Dabu Program in Chicago



Honoring Mrs. Pushpa Heera Tuladhar and
Mr. Daya Ratna Shakya at the lecture program



शिकागो मेला:

Newa American Dabu Program in Chicago



Nepali Mela 2019



Newa American Dabu Program in Kathmandu

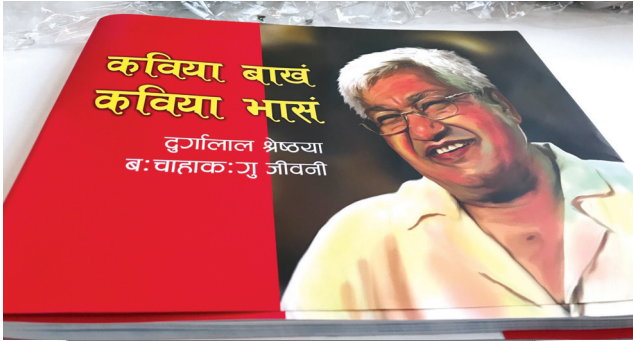


Newa American Dabu President Uday Maharjan at Jagat Sunder Bwonekuthi



शिकागो नेवा:

Newa American Dabu Program in Chicago



Launching Kaviya Bakhan Kavitya Bhasan
on Jana Kavi Durga Lal Shrestha in Chicago



शिकागो नेवा:

Newa American Dabu Scholarship



Premshikha Thapa Magar
Grade 4



Raj Nepali
Grade 3



Rezi Shrestha
Grade 6



Sagun Sinchuri
Grade 3



Namrata Shrestha
Grade 6



Newa American Dabu sponsored students of Jagat Sundar Bonekuthi, Kathmandu

Photo courtesy by

Rajendra Manandhar, Keshar Man Tamrakar, Junoo Tuladhar, Shradha Kamal Tamrakar, Simrik Tuladhar, Rajendra Ranjit, Uday Maharjan, Surya Shrestha, Amir Maharjan, Sunita Manandhar, Nripendra Shrestha



शिकागो नेवा:

CHINESE MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION



WHO WE ARE

Chinese Mutual Aid Association (CMAA) is a 501c3 nonprofit organization. A pan-Asian social services agency, CMAA's mission is to serve the needs, promote the interests, and enhance the well-being of immigrants and refugees of all generations, and to foster their participation in American society. CMAA serves over 8,000 people in the Chicagoland area through a variety of programming. These services include:

Community Education

CMAA and its partner agencies, through a grant from the Illinois Community College Board, offer ESL and Civics classes to nearly 1,200 immigrants and refugees across the city of Chicago annually. These classes prepare our students to participate fully in their communities, covering: the rights of immigrants and U.S. citizens, U.S. history and governance, community resources, consumer economics, and workforce readiness topics.

Civic Engagement

CMAA works closely with the Chicago Board of Elections to organize early voting and nonpartisan voter education events ahead of elections, providing interpretation in a variety of languages. CMAA also organizes around issues affecting the community. In August 2015, CMAA brought over 250 concerned clients to Springfield to meet with elected officials and discuss a series of issues.

Immigration Legal Services

CMAA is a Board of Immigration Appeals-recognized organization. Each year CMAA staff members help over 250 individuals attain U.S. citizenship and assist in reuniting over 300 clients with family members living in other countries.

Youth Department

CMAA's youth department serves 75 youth from kindergarten through 8th grade year-round through after-school programming and an all-day summer camp. These programs create a safe and healthy environment engaging them in opportunities for leadership, civic engagement, career exploration, and cultural activities.

In-Home Services

CMAA's In-Home Services program offers non-medical home care for Medicaid eligible seniors 60 and older as well as individuals with physical disabilities in the following counties: Cook, DuPage, and Kane. Additionally, CMAA is licensed by the Illinois Department of Public Health to provide in-home services to private pay clients. Our homemaker team can speak many languages including Cantonese, Mandarin, Vietnamese, Tagalog, Laotian, and more. We can provide services such as assistance with medical visits, bathing, grooming, meal preparation, grocery shopping, household cleaning, and much more.

Social Services

CMAA's Social Services program supports the welfare of immigrants, refugees, and low-income people by providing language-appropriate assistance and access to a wide range of community resources, federal and state assistance programs, and information. For those who speak little or no English, CMAA staff members can help translate English documents and applications into many languages and dialects. CMAA's social services are offered to clients on an appointment basis. We encourage you to call our office to speak with our friendly staff and schedule your appointment!

Contact Us

For appointments for social/immigration services or general information, please call the front desk at (773) 784-2900, then press 0.

Main Office Address

1016 West Argyle Street
Chicago, IL 60640
Tel: (773) 784-2900
Fax: (773) 784-2984
info@chinesemutualaid.org

Elgin Office Address

164 Division Street, Suite 503
Elgin, IL 60120
Tel: (847) 289-1138
cmaaelgin@chinesemutualaid.org



Happy New Year *Nepal Sambat 1140*



The Grand Buffet Lunch



**Himalayan
Restaurant**

INDIAN AND NEPALI CUISINE

Himalayan Restaurant - Chicago
606 South Wabash Ave, Chicago IL 60605
www.himalayanrestaurant.com

Himalayan Restaurant - Niles
8265 W. Golf Road Niles, IL 60714
www.himalayanrestaurant.com





नूदया सिंतुना



**नेपाल सम्बत ११४० या
ससताय् सकल नेपाःमिपिन्त न्हूदया मिन्तुना !**



The Executive members & their families of Newa American Dabu hereby cordially extend warmest greetings on the auspicious Nepal Era 1140.

Happy New Year Nepal Sambat 1140